

Weather

Cloudy weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 47.1 and the minimum 39.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 50.7 and 44.0.

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報 陸 大

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SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1919

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ITALY WILL QUIT IF CONFERENCE DENIES DEMAND FOR FIUME

Will Withdraw Delegates From Paris Unless Allies Yield, It Threatens

AMEND COVENANT

Nations Of League Given Right To Control Own Labor Problems

ALTER ARMS PLAN

Council's Power Limited In Matter Of Reducing Armaments

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, March 21.—The Italian delegates have unanimously decided to withdraw from the Peace Conference unless Fiume is assigned to Italy simultaneously with the conclusion of peace.

(American Wireless To Reuter) Paris, March 21.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—An important amendment to protect nations against the influx of foreign labor was adopted Tuesday by the League of Nations Commission. It affirms the right of any country in the League to control matters solely within its jurisdiction.

Another important amendment to the League covenant affects the article empowering the Executive Council of the League to formulate a plan for reduction of armaments. The language of the article is altered so as to limit the powers of the Council to simple recommendations to the government.

Virtually all the commissions and sub-commissions of the Peace Conference are awaiting instructions from the Supreme Council to close and submit their reports.

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, March 26.—Canada has completed her war costs bill and is shortly submitting it to the Reparation Commission. It is understood that the bill amounts to between £300 million and £400 million.

The war indemnity claimed by Portugal amounts of £120 million.

China Submits Demands

The Chinese delegation has submitted a memorandum to the Peace Conference demanding the restoration of Kiao-chow, declaring that the continuance of foreign occupation in China is likely to result in serious misunderstandings and emphasising that restitution must be made to China direct and not through the intermediary of Japan.

More Neutral Views Heard

London, March 21.—An official communiqué from Paris today states that at the meeting of the Committee of the League of Nations Commission this afternoon delegates from neutral countries gave further views concerning the draft covenant, the remaining articles of which were examined.

The Peace Conference hoped that all States there represented would become original members of the League.

London, March 22.—An official communiqué from Paris today states that the League of Nations Commission this afternoon discussed a number of amendments suggested as the result of the recent exchange of views with representatives of neutral States or the constructive criticism to which the covenant has been generally submitted.

Polish Problem Considered

London, March 21.—An official communiqué from Paris today states that the Supreme War Council this afternoon considered different aspects of the Polish question and the transport of General Haller's troops to Poland.

London, March 22.—An official communiqué from Paris today states that the Supreme War Council discussed the new report of the Polish Affairs Commission and reserved it for final examination in connection with subsequent determinations of the Polish boundaries which affect Germany.

President Wilson Issues Statement

New York, March 27.—President

British Labor Situation Near Crisis; Three Unions Agree To Act Together

Offer Of Government Is Rejected By Railwaymen After Bonar Law Said Purpose Was To Keep Wages At Present Level

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 20.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Bonar Law said that the Government had definitely proposed that the wages, including the war bonus, to railway employees should remain at their present level until the end of 1919 but the men demanded increases involving an additional £10 millions a year. This was very serious because some addition to railway rates was already inevitable under the Transport Bill.

In conclusion he declared that the miners' leaders never before had such an opportunity. If they rejected it, it would be the greatest mistake ever made by the leaders of a great industry. He again emphasised that any strike would be a strike against the State and not one merely between employees and employers.

Miners Discuss Commission's Report London, March 21.—The conference of miners' delegates today discussed the reports issued by the Coal Commission, after which the conference adjourned until the 26th after advising the miners to continue work pending negotiations with the Government for modifications of the proposals made in Justice Sankey's report.

The railway employees have rejected the offer made by the Government, cabled yesterday.

The Government announces it has arranged that the House of Commons shall sit on Saturday if the labor position renders it necessary that steps shall be taken to organise reserves of food and the extensive employment of motor transport to convey necessities to large centers.

Strong Measures May Be Taken Mr. Bonar Law's warning that strong measures would be taken in the event of a strike evoked protests from the benches occupied by labor members. The members this morning express the opinion that he would not have spoken so gravely if he had believed there was a possibility of continued bargaining. The general

(Continued on Page 2)

Hongkong Launches Second Steel Ship

Chairman Of Dockyard Company Announces Five Others Are To Follow Soon

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, March 26.—An 8,000 tonner, being the second steel standard ship built in Hongkong, was launched yesterday evening at the Kowloon Dockyard.

The Chairman of the Kowloon Dockyard Company in a speech stated that five other standard ships will follow shortly and foreshadowed the possibility, at a not very distant future, of Hongkong being independent of Great Britain and America for steel.

GUARDS IN TRIUMPHANT MARCH THROUGH LONDON

Division 10,000 Strong Led By Earl Of Cavan And Crown Prince Reviewed By King

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 22.—Led by General the Earl of Cavan, formerly Commander of the Guards Division, and the Prince of Wales, the Guards Division, about 10,000 strong, today marched through London in the midst of the very enthusiastic cheers of the enormous crowd lining the route, which had been lavishly decorated with flags. The weather was cold but bright. A special covered stand had been erected at Buckingham Palace from which the King and Queen and members of the Royal family viewed the procession. Lorrys conveying officers and men who were unable to walk followed the procession, in which also participated all the demobilised Guardsmen.

After the march each soldier was handed a message from the King bearing a facsimile autograph of His Majesty's signature and expressing high appreciation of their war records and gratitude for the honorable deeds they had achieved.

Deadlock In Parley Is Blamed On South

Chu Chi-chien Says It Is Fault Of Tang Shao-yi's Attitude

In reply to the National Peace Union letter urging the resumption of the peace parley in Shanghai, Mr. Chu Chi-chien, the chief Northern delegate, expressed regret that Mr. Tang Shao-yi, the Southern delegate, refused to agree to Mr. Chu's proposal to meet again in conference next Monday. Mr. Chu contended that as the telegram of Mr. Chang Jui-chi, the demarcation commissioner, has confirmed the cessation of hostilities in Shensi and has urged the resumption of the conference, both sides should no longer hesitate about reopening the negotiations which have so long been suspended.

The Northern delegate pointed out that since Mr. Chang was nominated by Mr. Tang himself and his appointment was approved by both sides, his message should be considered authoritative and final. Mr. Chu said that many telegrams and letters have been received from public bodies in the various provinces, all pressing him to take action, but the refusal of Mr. Tang to entertain his request was causing him considerable anxiety.

The Civil Governor, Mr. Yamamoto, left for Tokio today to discuss the situation with the Government.

Breadstuffs Exports From U.S. Show Gain

Increase Of Fifty Percent In First Eight Months Of Year Is Reported

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, March 27.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce reports issued today showed an increase of 50 percent in the exports of breadstuffs in the first eight months of the current fiscal year. The total was valued at \$577,950,285, as compared with \$382,190,789 in the previous year. The exports of cotton decreased slightly, amounting to 14,172,180,296 pounds as compared with 18,600,599,870. Meat and dairy products increased from \$274,181,044 last year to \$829,195,589 this year.

Yankee Soldiers Wearing Wooden Shoes



YANKEE SOLDIERS SABOTS IN FRANCE.

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French women fitting out Yankee fighters with sabots. The men shown in the picture are Privates Kraatz, Sandler and Eckelberg, of Headquarters Troop, Eighty-eighth Division. The wooden shoes come in handy on muddy days when they are worn over the regular army brogans.

SAILING OF ANTILOCHUS DELAYED UNTIL APRIL 10

Steamer Will Await Arrival Of Enemy Subjects From Shantung, Kiangsi And Hunan

The sailing of the Antilochus with deported enemy subjects has been postponed until Thursday, April 10, and embarkation will not start this morning as was planned. The Antilochus will await the arrival of Germans and Austrians from Shantung, Kiangsi and Hunan provinces, due here yesterday. The decision to defer deportation of remaining enemy subjects was announced yesterday morning following the receipt of a telegram from Peking.

Everything was in readiness for a speedy loading of the ship today.

Over 400 pieces of heavy baggage have been sent aboard and will not be returned to the Embarkation Depot.

Enemy subjects now at Nantao will be detained there until April 8 or 9, it was announced yesterday. Germans and Austrians in the Settlement were notified of the delay in sailing by the police yesterday.

A Hankow telegram last night stated that 25 enemy subjects who are residents of the river port and 21 sent by the provincial authorities of Hunan left for Shanghai yesterday.

Ukrainian Line Is Pierced

Warsaw, March 21.—After five days' desperate fighting the Polish forces pierced the lines held by the Ukrainians who were besieging Lemberg, which was held by the Poles, and entered the town. The Ukrainians are being vigorously pursued. The Poles have captured many prisoners, guns, machine-guns and booty.

BRITAIN SEEKING MOTOR MARKET IN FAR EAST

Investigator Is Being Sent By Overseas Trade Department And Manufacturers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, March 21.—Messages from Berlin show that articles appearing in the German press foreshadow military resistance if the landing of Polish troops at Dantzig is attempted or, alternatively, the Germans will threaten not to attend the Peace Conference at Versailles.

The note is regarded as a categorical rejection of all the proposals made by the Allies concerning Dantzig.

Foreshadowed Military Resistance

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People Apparently Determined To Persist In Stand Of Passive Resistance

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Seoul, March 26.—The mills around Seoul this morning were decorated with Korean national flags. Japanese soldiers and police removed them as speedily as possible.

The Koreans are apparently determined to persist in their passive resistance, which is not only perplexing the authorities but causing them considerable annoyance.

A demonstration is reported to have occurred in the southern provinces and troops are being despatched there.

The Civil Governor, Mr. Yamamoto, left for Tokio today to discuss the situation with the Government.

CHINA AND JAPAN MAKE SECRET PACT, SAYS LU

Cables Cabinet From Paris That

Agreement Will Supplant Military Treaty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 18.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Major O'Neill, Mr. L. C. Amery said that any permanent scheme securing to the Dominions larger participation in the Government of the Empire must be the outcome of a common agreement between the Governments concerned and could not be set up simply on the initiative of His Majesty's Government.

He referred to the first paragraph of the resolution passed by the War Conference in 1917 favoring the calling of a special imperial conference as soon as possible after the war in order to deal with the constitutional relationship between the various parts of the Empire and he pointed out that under the Imperial War Cabinet system, as developed during the last two years and carried on in the deliberations of the delegation representing the British Empire at the Paris Conference, the Dominions and India have actually enjoyed very effective participation both in the control of the conduct of the war and the framing of the terms of peace.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE PLAN UP IN COMMONS

Question Of Giving Dominions Bigger Part In Government Again Discussed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

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Alexander Gorbai Becomes President

Copenhagen, March 23.—A message sent from Berlin yesterday states that Alexander Gorbai assumes the presidency of the Hungarian Soviet Government. The Hungarian Cabinet includes Belakun as Commissary for Foreign Affairs and Joseph Pogany as Commissary for War. The newspapers in Budapest have ceased publication.

Rumors have reached Berlin that the new Government intends to conclude an alliance with the Bolsheviks.

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

HUNGARY REJECTS DEMANDS; BECOMES BOLSHEVIK STATE

Neutral Zone Proposal Of Allies Refused; Soviet Government Formed

Sweeping Edict

Proclamation Announces Proletariat Now Holds All Powers

PACT WITH RUSSIA

Forms Armed Alliance And Asks Czechoslavs To Join It

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, March 22.—A message from Budapest states that, after the chief of the Entente Commission had handed over to Count Karolyi the Entente note laying down the new line of demarcation between Hungary and Rumania to be regarded as the political frontier, the Hungarian Cabinet resigned and the Hungarian Socialist party has taken over the administration of the country, which is declared to be under martial law.

Soviet Issues Sweeping Proclamation

Copenhagen, March 22.—A message from Budapest, via Berlin, states that the Hungarian Soviet Government has issued a proclamation declaring that the proletarian in Hungary have taken all power into their own hands owing to the decision of the Paris Conference to occupy almost the whole of Hungary.

The Hungarian Soviet Government decrees the socialisation of large estates, mines, big industries, banks and transports, declares its complete solidarity with the Russian Soviet Government, and contracts an armed alliance with the proletariat in Russia.

The Proclamation further declares that the State Council will organise a proletarian army against the Hungarian landowners and capitalists, the Rumanian boyards (large landowners) and the Czech bourgeois, and it invites the workers and peasants of Bohemia, Rumania, Servia and Croatia to conclude an armed alliance to co-operate against the landowners and bourgeois and calls on the working classes in Germany and German-Austria to follow the example of Hungary by severing relations with the Paris Peace Conference and forming an alliance with Moscow.

Situation Held To Be Serious

London, March 24.—The adoption of Bolshevism by Hungary is regarded very seriously by the British and French press, chiefly as endangering the efforts of the Entente to build up Rumania, Poland and Czechoslovak States as bulwarks against a German domination of Central Europe. All three States are menaced by advancing Bolshevik armies.

The neutral zone decided on by the Peace Conference was intended to make the Hungarians desist from attacking the Rumanians and communicating with the Russians while it closed the gap between Rumania and Poland.

According to despatches from Vienna the Note delivered by the Entente which precipitated the crisis was dated Belgrade March 19, and defined the zone as a belt 140 miles long and 40 miles wide, virtually shutting Hungary behind the rivers, Thel, Sava and Maros and including the towns of Grosswardein and Debrecin and the whole Bihar country.

Alexander Gorbai Becomes President

Copenhagen, March 23.—A message sent from Berlin yesterday states

vists, three of whose emissaries are already in Budapest bringing a story that a Russian army has reached the Brody-Stanislau line, is advancing on Lemberg and may be expected in Budapest in a fortnight, but the Berlin papers stout the reports pointing out that the Bolshevik emissary Radek, when in Berlin, frequently spread similar reports.

Entente Demand Is Refused

London, March 29.—A message from Budapest states that Hungary has refused to obey the demand made by the Entente for the surrender of her mercantile shipping on the ground that acquiescence would mean an end to the traffic on the Danube. (In 1912 there were 190 river steamboats owned by Hungary).

Karolyi's Proclamation

Copenhagen, March 22.—A message from Vienna states that the proclamation issued by the Hungarian Premier, Count Karolyi, announcing the resignation of the Cabinet, declares that the aim of the Entente's further occupation of Hungary is to make Hungary the base of operations against the Russian Soviet army and the land evacuated by the Hungarians will be given to the Czech troops by whom the Russian Soviet army is to be overcome.

Gives Terms Of Demands

The note required the withdrawal of the Hungarian troops behind the western boundary of the belt within ten days and authorized the Romanians to advance to the eastern boundary. Civil government was to be exercised by the Hungarians under Allied control.

The statements issued in Budapest accuse the Entente of forcing the revolution, but the crisis was more probably due to the occupation of parts of Hungary by the Czechoslovaks and Romanians while signs are not wanting of German collusion with the Bolsheviks.

Dr. Dernburg, writing in the Berliner Tageblatt, says that Germany threatened with dishonor instead of security on the west, must turn eastwards to satisfy her needs and realize her future.

Entente To Send Troops

Copenhagen, March 23.—A message from Budapest says that, according to a semi-official statement issued by the Hungarian Government, the Entente Note handed to Count Karolyi, mentioned on March 22, intimated that the more important points in the neutral zone formed by the line of demarcation would be occupied by the Entente troops.

The formation of the Hungarian Soviet Government was communicated by wireless to Moscow, where Lenin came to the apparatus and was greeted as the leader of the International Proletariat. He replied stating that it was necessary to maintain a permanent wireless service between Budapest and Moscow in order to communicate the decisions of the Moscow Congress and to report on the military situation.

TOWN IN NORTH RUSSIA TAKEN BY BOLSHEVIKS

Official Communique To London Says Enemy's Positions Are Being Shelled

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 24.—A British official communiqué from North Russia reports:

A strong party of Bolsheviks on March 17 captured the village of Bolshozer, westward of Obozskaya. The enemy's positions are being bombarded with a view to compelling his withdrawal.

France Gives Ground For Britain's Dead

Terms Of Treaty Dealing With War Graves Published By Foreign Office

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 23.—The Foreign Office, publishing the terms of the Treaty concluded between Great Britain and France relative to war graves, explains that the French Government recognises the Imperial War Graves Commission as the only official British organisation entrusted with the preservation of British soldiers' graves in France.

The French Government has presented the land for the cemeteries to the British authorities in perpetuity.

Specials' Smoker Tonight

Tonight the Shanghai Specials will make their very first appearance at the Lyceum Theater, and if everything that one hears about the talent which will appear is nearly true they will probably be called upon to entertain local audiences on many future occasions. Some five hundred tickets have already been disposed of, and those who have left their chances for the door sales will be disappointed. It is to be an all-man show, with cabaret appointments, small tables replacing the usual sober (no offense) rows of seats.

Mr. E. C. Pearce is to be the chairman. He is looking forward to his duties and will no doubt be in great form. All the big wigs among the police will be on one side or other of the footlights.

The program is to consist of two parts. To begin with it will be just vaudeville with all the talent appearing. Perhaps one of the most ambitious numbers will be that of Special Constable Vilhelm Meyer, who will sing the Torador Song and his accompanist will be that accomplished pianist Mario Paul. Part two is going to be a special revue. All the artists cannot sing, and all the artists cannot act, but they do enjoy themselves, which is enough.

SITUATION IN EGYPT SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

Change In Outlook Is Reported By Reuter After Earlier Alarming Despatch

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 22.—Reuter's Agency learns that the situation in Egypt is distinctly better. Order has been restored, in several towns and Cairo and Alexandria are quite tranquil. The only disturbing factor is that the Bedouins are reported to be gathering in considerable numbers in the hope of loot.

Earlier Report Is Alarming

London, March 21.—Reuter's Agency learns that the situation in Egypt has grown worse and is distinctly grave. General Sir Edmund Allenby is returning from Paris as speedily as possible and is expected to reach Cairo on the 25th.

Besides the large number of troops already in the country, reinforcements are being sent and a number have arrived. The Bedouins of Balak province have entered the province and are looting. The Turkish flag is flying over some villages. No news has been received of casualties among the military but some prominent native officials and several of the Egyptian police are believed to have been killed. The position is not regarded as presenting danger from a military point of view and it is believed that it will soon be well in hand.

REPATRIATION IS TOPIC IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

Notice Is Given That Canada Is Deporting Interned Aliens Held To Be Undesirable

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 18.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Sir Herbert Nield, Mr. L. C. Amery stated that Lord Milner had no information regarding legislation excluding or regulating the admission and repatriation of alien enemies having been passed in any of the Dominions. He pointed out that the Canadian Government was taking action under the Canadian War Measures Act to remove from Canada any interned enemy aliens considered undesirable and also arrangements were being made, so far as shipping facilities permitted, for the repatriation from the Dominions of alien enemies desiring to be repatriated.

Labor Situation In Britain Critical

(Continued from Page 1)

at Downing Street by the Triple Alliance and the Railwaysmen's Union to the Government shows that Mr. J. H. Thomas replied affirmatively to Mr. Bonar Law's inquiry whether all three members of the Alliance would strike in the event of even an unjustified strike by one member.

Replies to Mr. Thomas, Mr. Bonar Law emphasized that the Government intended that extra pay should be given for real night work by railwaymen.

With regard to the 100,000 men employed in the railway shops, who mostly belong to engineers' societies and not to the National Union of Railways, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government would not negotiate with Mr. Thomas concerning them unless the Railway Unions could come to an arrangement whereby Mr. Thomas would represent all shopmen.

Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government had undertaken that wages of railwaymen should not be reduced until the end of the year, when the question could be reopened. He emphasized that the financial position of the country was serious and that the railways at present are costing the taxpayer over half the national expenditure before the war. The offer the Government was now going to make was the utmost it could do.

Rail Men Hold Sessions

London, March 23.—Discussions continued during the day between Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, and the Railway Executive Committee and the committees of both the Railway Unions. A further meeting takes place tomorrow.

It is understood that the railway conference today proceeded satisfactorily and there is great likelihood of a settlement being achieved. Mr. Bromley, the Secretary of the Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Society, said that the proceedings were most amicable and the Government was most desirous of satisfying the men's demands. The chief difficulty of the railway situation appears to be to persuade the main body of the men's delegates to accept compromises and to prevent a breakdown by the hot-headed section.

Mr. J. H. Thomas warned a mass meeting of London railway employers yesterday evening against those men who talked of nothing but a strike. He declared they were not friends but enemies.

Settlement Is Hoped For

London, March 24.—The representatives of the Government, the Railway Executive Committee and the Railway Unions today reviewed the whole of the concessions offered by the Government and reached agreed interpretations of them. If the Railwaysmen's Unions ratify the terms, negotiations on the remaining parts of the programs will be continued immediately. The Government is undertaking that every effort shall be made to secure a fair and speedy settlement of them.

Frawley Company Arrives Tomorrow

Popular Players Coming From Manila On Fusimi Maru; Will Open Tuesday

The popular Frawley Company, which opens with "Bought and Paid For" at the Lyceum Theater Tuesday night, has arrived from Manila on the Fusimi Maru, arriving yesterday. The Company comes to Shanghai after playing a highly successful return engagement in the Philippines and will probably be here three weeks before going to Japan and Honolulu.

The program for the opening week includes "Bought and Paid For" on Tuesday and Wednesday nights; "A Pair of Sixes" for Thursday and Friday, and "Fair and Warmer" billed for Saturday matinees and night.

The first two productions will give Shanghai people an opportunity to see the versatile company in the extremes of acting, for "Bought and Paid For" offers opportunity for emotional acting and "A Pair of Sixes" is a riotous comedy.

Replete with amusing lines and ludicrous situations, "A Pair of Sixes" is the story of the trials and tribulations of two partners in The Eureka Digestive Pill Company, will prove immensely popular here.

The partners can not agree in business and finally split the difference, the husband of one going to withdraw from the partnership and serve as a servant in the house of his former partner. From the "show down" on, the piece allows the various members of the Company to be at their best in comedy situations.

Mrs. Reynolds Beniston and G. A. Forbes are the two principal figures in the production, Miss Molly Malin, the new leading lady, has the part of the stenographer, one very different from her Virginia Elaine in "Bought and Paid For." The two productions will stamp Miss Malin as an actress of unusual talents as she plays a highly emotional role in the opening production and an extremely light comedy part in "A Pair of Sixes."

Booking for the first two performances has opened at Messrs. Moutrie and Company.

Crews Delay Sailing Of Enemy Food Ships

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, March 22.—A message from Hamburg states that three of the steamers which were to be handed over have not departed owing to the refusal of the crews to sail.

RAILLESS TRAM MATTER TO GO TO RATEPAYERS

Resolution To Authorise Extension To Be Put At Meeting Of April 9

Among the resolutions to come up before the ratepayers at the annual meeting on April 9 will be that to authorise the Council to sanction extension of the railless tramway system, regarding which considerable opposition has been expressed.

Other resolutions scheduled are those to pass the report and accounts for the year, the endorsement of the budget program; to elect a Land Commissioner, Governors of the General Hospital and two members of the permanent Education Committee.

Ratepayers who wish to ask questions in regard to the accounts or other matters connected with the resolution are requested to give notice of such intention before the meeting and ratepayers desirous of bringing forward additional resolutions or of nominating candidates willing to serve on the Hospital Board or Education Committee should give notice to the secretary of the Council before 4 p.m. April 2.

The resolutions in full will be found in another column.

Dr. Daniel Recounts Assyrian Sufferings

Assyrian Archdeacon Gives Lecture Before Church Of England Men's Society

I believe that now is the time and opportunity for Christianity to be brought back to that land which is known as the "cradle of Christianity" said Dr. Daniel, Archdeacon of the Assyrian Church, in the course of an address on "Assyria in the Bible" given before the Church of England Men's Society at the Church House last evening.

Mr. Garry McGarry, one of the most popular members of the Company, will be seen at his best in the part of the aggressive salesman, Mr. Vere Matthews is the affable and the difficult role of Coddles, the maid of all work, will be in the hands of the versatile Valentine Sidney.

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Have Said About Saving

(Continued from Page 1)

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Returned Students Have Annual Meeting

Elect Officers For Year And Hear Speeches After Banquet

Officers for the ensuing year were elected at the annual dinner and meeting last night of the American Returned Students' Club of Shanghai at the Oriental Hotel. They are President, Mr. S. K. Loh, former Judge of the District Court of Shanghai; Vice-President, Mr. T. C. Chu, Secretary of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, and Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. F. B. Dunn. Speeches were made by the in-coming president, the retiring president, Mr. H. Y. Moh, the retiring secretary, Dr. John T. Lee, Mrs. T. C. Chu, Mrs. Pinghua Hu, the noted writer, and Mr. Yin Hung-tung of the Science Society of China.

To utilize the services of the returned lady students for the uplift of the Chinese home was the keynote of the speech of Mrs. Chu. She said that returned students are liable to forget the high ideals and ambition entertained by them when they were younger and more vigorous, but a club such as the Returned Students' Club should be an inspiration to all and enable them to retain their high ideals. She voiced the sentiments of the returned lady students in Shanghai in offering their services for the improvement of Chinese families. She said that the ladies would be glad of the opportunity and of the field of work offered to them through the recommendation of men returned students.

Mr. Yin and Mr. Moh both spoke on the value of the organization of a science society by the club for the encouragement of Chinese scientists. Mr. Yin pointed out that a science society is already in existence, having been established since 1914, which publishes a periodical known as Science and that the club would do well by lending its support to this worthy cause.

Dr. Lee, who had been traveling extensively in North China, spoke on the possibility of the formation of national alliance for American Returned Students. He stated that he had spoken to the officers of the local clubs in Peking, Tientsin and Nanking and that they all endorsed his idea of organizing the different local organizations into a national institute. Consequently, it was decided to circulate the various local societies with a letter, inviting them to join the national movement.

Mr. Loh, the new president, announced the program for the improvement of the club and the feasibility of having a clubhouse.

A vote of thanks was then given to the retiring officers.

China Realty Co. Ltd.,

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North Szechuen Road Extension (Corner of Barchet Road)

Two Foreign Semi-Detached Houses

Terms to suit purchasers

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were bought by
H.

KOREANS BY THOUSANDS ENTERING MANCHURIA

Movement Is Reported To Be
Encouraged By Japanese For
Their Own Purposes

(From Our Own Correspondent)
Peking, March 25.—The following is the gist of a report just received from Manchuria. It may be as well to say that the original report did not come from a missionary.

There is a regular exodus of Koreans from Korea into Manchuria. It is estimated that Koreans are crossing the border at the rate of at least five hundred a day, and that 600,000 have crossed the border in the last few months. The Japanese, for their own purposes, are encouraging this emigration. Notably it gives them an opportunity to seize large tracts of land, deserted by their recent occupiers, or to purchase it at about one-third of its market value. By either of these processes, the Japanese authorities are able to offer the land on advantageous terms to Japanese immigrants and settlers. It is necessary to offer great inducements to Japanese immigrants, as they are generally unwilling to leave their native place. Land free or dirt-cheap, however, attracts them. *Feeble Japanese Influence*

The Koreans are not entirely rid of their Japanese over-lords even when they get into Manchuria, as the Japanese claim them still as Japanese subjects and refuse to grant them the necessary papers for naturalization. Basing their claim on the fact that so many Koreans are settling in Manchuria the Japanese are continually seeking the establishment of new consulates, each of which becomes a center of Japanese leading and influence. Japan is thus by encouraging the exodus, both getting rid of Koreans in Korea and affording an excuse for establishing a widespread Japanese organization in Manchuria. *Given Shameful Treatment*

Japanese treatment of Koreans in Manchuria is not altogether admirable. It is said that the whole intention of it is to make the Koreans appear to be a degraded people and a servile race, and thus to discount any influence that the Koreans may have in Manchuria or China. An example of the methods followed is the fact that Japanese agents force Korean girls of tender years to enter brothels, the prices of which are regulated to attract the Chinese soldier and coolie class. Apparently the idea is that the stigma of degradation shall be attached to Korean women generally. In many cases, of course, the child's parents object to their daughter entering this kind of life, but whenever the objection is carried to the point of persistency and final refusal the Japanese do everything possible

New U.S. Ambassador Named For Paris



HUGH WALLACE.

Mr. Hugh Campbell Wallace, of Tacoma, Wash., has been named as Ambassador to France to succeed William G. Sharp. Mr. Wallace is a close friend of President Wilson and has been prominent in Washington politics. The announcement of the appointment was carried in a wireless despatch from the steamer George Washington, aboard which President Wilson was returning from France.

to prevent the parents or the girls earning a livelihood; and Japanese influence is so strong that this is quite possible. In many cases actual want drives the parents to give a reluctant consent to proposals that may have been rejected for months. Koreans tell pitiful stories of their treatment at the hands of Chinese who are directed under the pressure of Japanese, and missionaries of all denominations in Manchuria are agreed that Japan is doing everything she can to influence China and the Chinese against the Koreans.

Unless there is some special outburst, such as has recently taken place in Korea, the outside world does not hear much of these things, for the Japanese control all the avenues through which news passes, so that the world is kept in entire ignorance of the true situation, and Japanese press reports to Europe and the United States of course only give a rosy view of things.

China Political Notes From Chinese Press

The Central Government refuses to agree to the action of Dr. Wu Ting-fang in drawing on the surplus Customs Revenue of Kwangtung. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will be instructed to inform the Diplomatic Corps to this effect.

Both the Yen Chui and the new Chiangtung cliques are struggling to nominate the successor of Mr. Chiang Chung-hsien, the Chinese Minister to Tokio. The Government, however, will attempt to retain the services of Mr. Chiang.

The Nanxian Brothers Tobacco Co., Ltd., has memorialized the Government proposing a system for the encouragement of the cultivation and manufacture of tobacco in China. The system has been referred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.

Obituary

Mr. C. E. Biddle

Mr. C. E. Biddle, for the past ten years manager of the Savoy Hotel, died yesterday afternoon at the Victoria Nursing Home of cerebral hemorrhage, which resulted from a fall suffered last Sunday. Mr. Biddle was taken to the General Hospital last Tuesday when it was found that his skull had been fractured by the fall. Later, on Thursday, he was taken to the Victoria Nursing Home and death came at shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Biddle was widely known in Shanghai and by travelers and maritime men of the East. He was 52 years old and first came to Shanghai while in the American navy in 1898. For a number of years he was in charge of the old Hotel Metropole, which was situated opposite the Race Course, and he took over the management of the Savoy in 1907. He was a thirty-second degree Mason. Mr. Biddle is survived by his mother, who lives in Oakland, California.

Funeral services will be held tomorrow at 5 p.m. at Bubbling Well Cemetery and all friends and brethren are invited to attend.

Shooting

Siberian Red Cross Cup

Entries for this competition closed on Thursday. There were 48 entries, 45 less than for the first cup represented by the following:

First Reserves 10, Japanese Co. 9, "A" Co. British 6, Maritime Co. 5, American Co. 4, Shanghai Scottish and "B" Co. British 3 each, and Customs Engineers Staff Machine Gun, Portuguese, Light Horse one each and S.E.A. 2. Total 45. The following are the names of the entrants:

A. G. Adamson, H. J. Barnes, J. Bartolini, H. Bone, A. M. Collaco, H. F. Cranfield, B. Dawson, L. D'Olivera, J. Evans, E. F. Fasting, W. J. E. Furtathy, D. H. de Farrant, Z. Fukuchi, C. P. Grant, A. C. Godby, E. K. Howe, F. E. Hodges, R. I. Ito, O. L. Ibert, M. Iijima, D. K. Kallwara, H. W. Lambert, M. Leitus, C. McBain, W. McCulloch, A. L. Mott, E. J. W. McVille, W. J. Monk, C. Matsuno, T. W. Mitchell, Nakashima, S. Okada, S. H. Pusey, C. Reeves, W. T. Rose, H. Robinson, T. Spring, F. W. Snape, F. T. Smith, W. G. Smith, Y. Tamura, P. G. Tate, K. Tsunoda, G. H. Wilder, F. W. Wilner, A. Z. White and J. Zellen-

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I am welcomed and esteemed in all good clubs and cultured homes, and wherever people of good taste meet and have fellowship—not for myself, remember. I am only a bottle; I am famous for the fact that I contain HAIG & HAIG FIVE STARS SCOTCH WHISKY.

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Japanese Official In Korea Consults Missionaries

Interesting Story Given Of Meeting Between Head Of Department And Americans

An interesting story of the relations between American missionaries and Japanese officials in Korea has come to THE CHINA PRESS in a letter direct from one of the missionaries. The conference was attended by Mr. Usami, head of the Domestic Affairs Bureau of Korea on behalf of the Japanese Government, the meeting being called by the Japanese. The letter says:

While in Seoul on the 9th of March, I was invited by the Rev. F. H. Smith to attend a meeting at his house. The meeting was arranged at the request of Mr. Usami. He wanted to meet some of the missionaries and get their viewpoint of the present disturbed condition of affairs in the country and learn through them something as to what the Koreans were doing and thinking at the present time.

There were present the following missionaries: Mr. F. H. Smith; Dr. A. M. Sharrocks; Mr. Hugh Miller; Dr. Hardy; Dr. W. A. Noble; Dr. J. S. Gale; Dr. R. A. Vinton; Dr. Bernheisel; Mr. Usami was accompanied by Mr. Wada of the Government force. Mr. Smith acted as interpreter.

The first point brought out was that the missionaries did not have previous knowledge of this movement for independence and that they had not been asked to do what they had not been asked to do; therefore have not had any influence on the movement.

Dr. Gale: The Koreans are living under a state of mental terror. They have grown more and more apart from the Japanese as the years have gone by. Have great fear of the police. They are a different race and should be allowed to develop along their own racial lines with an individuality of their own.

Dr. Noble: If the Government had outlined some program giving the Koreans hope, they would have been better satisfied. In the absence of such program they had lost all hope, and now feel that their only hope is in separation from the Japanese Government.

Mr. Usami said that students returning from Japan and other places have said the same thing, and that the Government plans such things, and does not want to discriminate against the Koreans.

Dr. Hugh Miller: Mr. Miller spoke along the lines of the theory of taxation without representation.

Dr. Hardy: The Koreans want a chance to express their own manhood. The present movement is a natural outgrowth of the education that has been given them both by the missionaries and the Government. They have arrived at a state of self consciousness and now they want an opportunity to work out their destinies along their own racial lines.

Dr. Avison: Scotland and England add strength to each other. Each working along its own lines adds strength to the other. So should Korea and Japan. At present Korea is a weakness to Japan and not a strength.

He had urged the Koreans to prepare a many statement of what they want and go to the Government with it. The Koreans did so and brought Dr. Avison such a list of their demands. They want their own history respected and their own national language preserved. Being compelled to take all their education through the medium of the Japanese language is distasteful to them. They are willing to study Japanese but resent being forced to get their

education through that medium. They want a beginning of self government.

Mr. Bernheisel: Mr. Bernheisel spoke first of the restlessness of the student class. They feel that there is no hope for them in this country, and therefore they are anxious to get out of the country as fast as they can. There are reasons for this.

There is no freedom of speech and they know not what moment they

will be arrested and thrown into prison.

We had a literary Society in the Pyeongyang College but the Government forbade it and it had to be closed.

Students Are Arrested

We had an annual oratorical exhibition but that was forbidden. Then last time it was held the participants were all arrested and thrown into jail and refused permission to attend school any more whatever. Their orations were innocent but the police present gave false reports to the police office and would not except the true statement of the case. Many such incidents have served to greatly discourage the student class and caused them to be opposed to the administration of the Government.

The Church people also are greatly dissatisfied with the oppressive restrictions put on them. An incident in point is the following. At the recent meeting of the winter class for Bible study, at the time of the early morning prayer meeting some men were weeping over the state of their own souls, and the condition of the church and praying for a revival, a "poo-heung." The police present reported this to the police, and the next morning these men were arrested and accused of praying for a revival of political power, or

independence. All were released but one and he was kept in prison for several weeks, and then actually brought to trial. The thousand and more men at the class all felt that he was unjustly dealt with and went home to tell tens of thousands of people of it, and thus many have rancor in their hearts against the Government. The Christians feel that they cannot even pray for a revival without being subject to arrest.

Loss Of Lands

The people at large have much bitter feeling in their hearts because of the expropriation of lands by the Government. The old crown lands which were farmed for centuries by the Koreans were taken away from them in many cases and given to the incoming Japanese settlers. So many of these people have been emigrating to Kando and all going with bitter feelings against the Government.

The Church people also are greatly dissatisfied with the oppressive restrictions put on them. An incident in point is the following. At the recent meeting of the winter class for Bible study, at the time of the early morning prayer meeting some men were weeping over the state of their own souls, and the condition of the church and praying for a revival, a "poo-heung." The police present reported this to the police, and the next morning these men were arrested and accused of praying for a

revival of political power, or

quite fair minded, but they have no power. They have absolutely no control over the lawless soldiers who are committing so many outrages throughout the country. The military system is a burden to Japan as well as to Korea. Japan cannot have real progress until she secures her freedom and independence.

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Shanghai Rowing Club Meets

The annual general meeting of the Rowing Club was held last evening at the boathouse, some thirty odd members attending under the presidency of Mr. W. J. Gande, who was supported by the following members of the outgoing committee: H. K. Latte, T. R. Macdonald, M. R. Gordon, K. Aggesen, H. P. B. Jones, E. A. Ericson, D. M. Graham, C. V. Jensen and W. B. Kennett.

The chairman addressed the meeting as follows:

Gentlemen: It being past the time for which this meeting was called and there being a quorum present, I will call upon the secretary to read the notices convening the meeting.

Before we proceed with the business of the meeting I would ask all to rise while I refer to that sad subject, the Club's Roll of Honor. Our roll of honor contains 21 names. To the relatives and friends of those members who fell fighting for their country I wish to tender on behalf of all members of the Club our deepest sympathy and regret. Before we resume our seats I think we should place on record the heartfelt thankfulness of all the members of the Shanghai Rowing Club on the success of the Allies in bringing the war to a victorious end.

We will now proceed with the report and accounts which have been in your hands for some days. I will, with your permission, take them as read. The year's work may, I think, be considered quite satisfactory.

Our total receipts for the year amounted to \$11,860.27 while disbursements were \$9,134.81, leaving a credit balance on working account of \$2,726.26. Debentures to the extent of \$2,765.70 were redeemed and the sum of \$753.45 on loan from the Trustees of the Shanghai Reservation Fund was paid back. The payment of these two amounts, accounts for our working account showing a debit balance of \$905.89. In addition to the surplus made, we have turned over the sum of \$1,868.18 to various War Funds. We start the new year with \$4,276.72 and I trust your Committee will rededicate further debentures during the year, as there is still \$16,450 outstanding under this heading. For the purpose of comparison you will note that the 1917 accounts have been incorporated in the report. In making comparisons you will note our winter account increased over \$400.00 but this was more than made up by the increased subscriptions received from visiting members. Debenture interest remains about the same, but this item will steadily decrease as debentures are redeemed. I don't think there are any other items calling for special comment, as everything this year has been fully detailed in the accounts.

Membership. Our resident membership is 208 against 216 last year, and I wish every member would endeavor to enroll one new member.

Regatta: Quite a number of members having expressed a desire to hold

manner in which he conducted the various swimming events.

Smoker: A Smoker was held in November when the prizes won in the Autumn regatta were presented to the winners. It was very disappointing to the committee to notice that so few members put in an attendance and if a Smoker is held this year we hope that every member will make a point to attend.

This gentleman concludes my remarks.

The report and accounts were then passed unanimously, and the following officers were elected for the coming season:

Captain: H. P. B. Jones.

Vice-Captain: H. F. Merril.

Hon. Sec.: T. R. Macdonald.

Hon. Treas.: M. R. Gordon.

Committee: W. J. Gande, W. B. Kennett, D. M. Graham, C. V. Jensen, K. Aggesen, D. Campbell, C. Moore and R. Haskell.

In Shanghai. Unfortunately through lack of funds we have been unable to renew the gymnasium floor but I am sure your incoming committee will use every effort to do all they possibly can to put the floor in better condition for next winter's sport.

This gentleman concludes my remarks.

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Committee: W. J. Gande, W. B. Kennett, D. M. Graham, C. V. Jensen, K. Aggesen, D. Campbell, C. Moore and R. Haskell.

2nd EXTRA RACE MEET IS ON THIS AFTERNOON

Eight Event Program To Be Run
Off By Shanghai Race Club

The second extra race meeting of the Shanghai Race Club will be held this afternoon, the first saddling bell ringing at 2 o'clock prompt. There will be pari-mutuel and cash sweeps and the card includes eight races.

The races will be:

- 1-The York Stakes ... Half a mile
- 2-The Warwick Selling Race Five furlongs
- 3-The Lincoln Handicap One mile and a half
- 4-The Liverpool Plate Half a mile
- 5-The Goodwood Stakes One mile and a quarter
- 6-The Gatwick Selling Race One mile
- 7-The Doncaster Stakes Seven furlongs
- 8-The Brighton Plate Three quarters of a mile

The duties of secretary and treasurer was very efficiently attended to by Mr. E. A. Ericson and Mr. H. N. Olsen respectively, and we owe the financial showing to their efforts. I am sorry that Mr. Ericson is leaving so soon, so his very valuable services will be lost to the Club for some time. The duties of the honorary secretary and treasurer are extremely arduous and I am sure you will join with me in according both our secretary and treasurer our best thanks.

You will probably be interested to know that with one exception all our Rowing Cups which the Germans refused to deliver to us have been found and it will only be a matter of a very short while before they are again in our hands, never, we hope, to again be held by Huns.

The gymnasium found great favor this winter chiefly through the Basket Ball League, and we thank

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AMERICAN APPLE PIES
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CAKES
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the members for the very efficient that this new sport has come to stay

in

TEAMS PLAY AGAIN TODAY FOR SKOTTOWE CUP TITLE

Recreation Club And St. Xavier's Elevens Meet At Police Field
This Afternoon

St. Francis Xavier's and Shanghai Recreation Club elevens will again attempt to decide the Skottowe Cup championship series this afternoon. The teams will meet at the Police Ground and the kick-off is scheduled for 2:45 o'clock. A big crowd will be on hand to see the game after the splendid battle staged a week ago.

The Recreation Club team will be:

G. Ganda, L. P. Quincey, M. Seredkin, S. Esamooden, A. M. A. Hansen, C. Smith, A. V. White, R. J. S. Brandt, A. Sofoulis, E. J. Cooke and W. T. Manley (Capt.); reserve, J. Mahon.

The St. Xavier team: E. E. Wilson (Capt.), C. Encarnacion, H. Favaeho, W. Favaeho, H. Johnson, F. Dixon, A. Gutierrez, G. Silva, F. Gutierrez, A. Aguilar and J. Gutierrez; reserves, H. Garry and A. Horenstein.

Mr. W. C. G. Clifford will referee and the linesmen are Messrs. H. F. Landers and T. Crookdale.

Suffolk Eleven Out Today

The team from the British cruiser Suffolk will play an eleven made up of Police and Football Club stars at the Football Club ground this afternoon at 2:45 o'clock. Mr. C. E. Strutt will referee and Mr. R. R. Jones has been named as linesman.

Anyone whose name appears in the following knup who is unable to play is asked to telephone Mr. G. Craigie Ross at East 51 this morning.

L. Berries, Chissold and M. Tonkin (Capt.); G. Craigie Ross, J. Robertson and J. H. Johns; E. A. Brodie, J.

Watson, D. Drake, G. P. Forshaw, and A. H. Leslie; reserves, Knight and K. Mansfield.

The S.N.R.C. team will be as follows: S. H. Ho; Carl Jen and K.

F. Wu; T. H. Yang, W. P. Li and H.

Y. Kwong; D. Dzong-ts, G. M. Kay,

Y. C. Tong, C. L. W. Bailey and J.

Chan; reserves, D. C. Lloyd and Y.

K. Tong.

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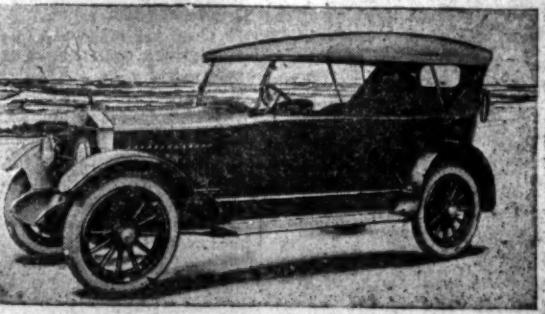
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WEATHER

Cloudy weather with fresh northerly
breezes in the South.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 29, 1919

An Honorable Exception

SINCE foreigners first came to China revilement has been the portion of officialdom. It has been deserved. Since the time of the legendary Yao and Shun Chinese officials have been not only a burden on the shoulders of the Chinese people but their despisers. They have been the insurmountable barrier to progress.

It is doubtful whether this has ever been more true than it is now. Not only is the nation being retarded on the path to reconstruction on which it undoubtedly set after the Boxer uprising but in this very year it is being pushed perilously near the brink of ruin by its officials. It is being plundered and laid waste. It is being betrayed and sold outright to another Power.

But there is always the exception. And it is gratifying occasionally to vary the strident note of denunciation with the pleasant voice of praise. A few days ago THE CHINA PRESS published a letter from its correspondent in Hungtung, Shansi, on conditions in that province. The letter reads like a quotation from a Chinese More's Utopia. It is everything that China should and could be—and is not.

The credit is to Shansi's model governor, Yen Hsi-shan, of whom praise has been sung before. Governor Yen is a Tuchun—a word whose connotations embrace almost everything ugly in contemporary China—but he is a different Tuchun. He holds to the heterodoxy that an official, even in China, exists for the good of the people he governs, and on this quixotism he acts. Shansi has under his rule been an oasis of peace. He has suppressed military squabbles. He has suppressed bandits. He has put down and kept down the opium traffic and the growth of the poppy. And he has shone on the constructive side as well. He is introducing compulsory education. He is planting trees. He is cleaning up the cities. He writes books himself advising the people how to make their lives better and fuller. And he practices what he writes.

He is proving, in short, that there can be some hope for China. He is the symbol of that hope. And it is a pleasure to take the opportunity to let him know that his efforts are rewarded, if not by the swollen fortunes of his fellow officials, at least by the respect of the foreigners in China.

For Those Back From War

IN an adjoining column is given a letter from a Shanghai resident dealing with an item in yesterday's issue of THE CHINA PRESS concerning the movement on foot to make some restitution to the employees of the Shanghai Municipal Council who have returned after service with the Allied armies at the front. It goes without saying that this paper supports that movement and hopes that the ratepayers at their annual meeting early next month will adopt a resolution putting it into effect.

What is asked is little enough. As we understand our correspondent and other informants, the grant necessary to give the men involved a proportion of their salaries for the period of their absence would amount to perhaps ten dollars for the average resident of the Settlement. We do not believe the Settled residents of this Settlement will cavil at that. It is small enough acknowledgement of what those men did who risked all and perhaps gave all.

We in Shanghai have been spared suffering as few other cities in the world have. We have lived in an oasis of peace and plenty. It is manifestly unfair that those who voluntarily gave up that peace and plenty should be penalised for it. If the present policy prevails they will be so penalised. It can with confidence be predicted that that policy will be altered at the ratepayers' meeting and that the Council will be authorised to make the necessary extra assessment.

The Recent Rise In Silver

An economic question of growing importance, namely, the recent great rise in silver, is the subject of an article by the eminent French sociologist, M. Raphael-Georges Levy, in a late issue of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

Silver, fifteen and a half parts of which, by our French law of 1803, has a value corresponding to that of one part of gold, and the quotation of which had in 1902 fallen so low that it took 42 grams of silver to purchase one gram of gold—this pariah white metal has risen again! When the war began, a gram of white metal was worth only about 8 centimes; it rose in 1915 to 10, in 1916 to 15 centimes, and in October, 1918, was worth about 17 centimes. That is, it is approaching the price of 20 centimes assigned to it by the law of 1803, which authorised the free coining of gold and silver.

Silver has remounted to a market price it has not known since 1875. It has looked for a while as if it might regain the price it had just previous to 1870, that is to say, parity with gold in the celebrated ratio of 15 to 1. There suddenly rises before us the memory of the hot monetary controversies which filled the last quarter of the nineteenth century, agitated Europe and America, and formed the principal issue in two Presidential campaigns in the United States; which controversies we thought engulved forever in a past which very few of us expected to see revived! The most fervid partisans of the white metal (or rather of bimetallism) never in their most ambitious dreams imagined so triumphant a return to fortune for their favorite.

Certain prophets maintained that it is not impossible that the parity between gold and silver—that is, the ratio of 15 to 1—may be left far behind, and in the near future the price of a kilogram of silver may rise to levels at which not 15 but 15, 14, or even 12 grams of silver will constitute the price of one gram of gold.

The rise in silver was not really accelerated until 1916. During the last months of 1914, and in 1915, the price did not exceed 27 pence; but in the middle of 1917 a rapid rise became evident, which for a short while carried the ounce to 55 pence. At present, it stands at about 49, a new level about two-thirds of that before the war. This rise entailed a phenomenon evident in many quarters.

The present destinies of the precious metals, which this war has influenced in opposite ways, are strange to consider. Silver being free practically nowhere, is subject to the same laws as ordinary merchandise, and to the shiftings of supply and demand. The need for small change having augmented since 1914, we have witnessed a rise in silver doubling its former price. Certain Governments have tried to tax it as they taxed other products; but by this time the rise had fairly established itself. As for gold—the money metal par excellence, the legal center of all the gamut of values attributable to human possessions—it continues to serve as the standard in the world's principal monetary unions, although the intervention of Governments has obstructed the gold market. The producers are no longer able to make the sale price equal to production cost, and humanity is likely to suffer indefinitely an inability to exploit a metal which it needs, just because it will not pay beyond a self-imposed price for it.

The situation appears bizarre but is in reality profoundly logical, and a great lesson may be learned from it, which is that the Governments of the world ought by all possible means to put a stop to the present paper inflation to which, under the pressure of necessity, they have been applying themselves.

Correspondence

Salary For S.M.C. Men Back From

The War

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—It was a matter of particular gratification to me to see from your yesterday's issue the favorable and sympathetic consideration you have given to the proposed scheme to pay a certain proportion of their salary to Allied Council employees returning to their duties from the war.

It may be of interest to your readers to learn that an increase of one-twentieth of 1 percent on the Land Tax and an increase of 1 percent on the General Rates would produce approximately Tls. 222,000 and as the Council at present have an estimated surplus of Tls. 98,000 on the ordinary Budget, these two sums if added together are more than sufficient to pay the sum of Tls. 300,000 which it is estimated would be necessary to pay each employee a sum equal to 50 percent of his salary.

You state in your paper that Shanghai has not suffered a heavy increase in taxation during the last few years. As a matter of fact it has suffered no increase in direct taxation at all since the war began

and in this respect Shanghai is certainly in an unique position. Now, however, that increased taxation is necessary for general purposes, I can conceive of no better opportunity than the present, nor of any more worthy object than that named to raise the requisite amount as a special levy (which will be enforced for one year only) for the payment of salaries proposed to be paid to Municipal employees.

I am all the more convinced of the justice of this proposal when it is borne in mind that the Council has saved between Tls. 550,000 and Tls. 600,000 out of the salaries of those employees who left their positions to go to the front, after making all necessary allowances and adjustments for salaries paid to new employees engaged to carry on the work of those who left and allowing for the normal expansion of Municipal business. On the assumption that they are paid 50 percent of their salaries they would be only getting one-half of what they have saved the Council by their patriotism.

I am, etc.
PRIMER FOWLER
Shanghai, March 28, 1919.

Are Musicians Cranks?

Have you ever had occasion to call a musician "a crank?" Perhaps you can aid one of our musical journals in its inquiry why these indispensable members of our society are so termed by those outside their class. It was Savage Landor, we believe, who once paid them the compliment of declaring they had "the brain of rabbit and the heart of a lizard"—a snarl that they would, if not sing his music the way he wrote it. We do not know what an ordinary man would have done under the same circumstances because the ordinary man is not a crank and does not write music like Handel.

"Handel was a crank, so it is said, because he threatened to throw an artist out of the window when she would not sing his music the way he wrote it. We do not know what an ordinary man would have done under the same circumstances because the ordinary man is not a crank and does not write music like Handel."

"Paganini was one of the greatest cranks on record. He also played the violin extremely well."

History is full of eminent cranks who follow various professions, the writer observes, and some of them were killed for their crankiness. However, the crank with his little peculiarities we have always with us:

"A crank never seems to be able to recognise his peculiarities, unfortunately. No doubt Burns had a crank in mind when he wished that some power would give us the gift of seeing ourselves as others see us. A man is on the safe side, however, when he gets the idea into his head that his business is of no more importance to the world, in general, than the other man's business is. Too many musicians believe that it would be a tragedy for them to give up music and go into the shoe business. But would it? Not if they could live with more comfort and give their children a better education."

Freedom Of The Seas

By way of suggesting to England a compromise arrangement representing a considerable concession to the principle of the freedom of the seas, Professor Edward S. Corwin, of Princeton, writing in the *North American Review*, proposes the following as a possible plan of action:

First, a great limitation of building programs. Secondly, a general curtailment of existing armaments on a scale sufficient to leave the British Empire secure—a matter of which Great Britain herself would have to be the judge. Thirdly, a radical remodeling of the rules of practise with reference to contraband, involving the outright abolition of the right of destruction and the substitution (worked out by Great Britain in the present war) of preemption for confiscation. Fourthly, the abolition of the belligerent right of blockade. Fifthly, the retention of the belligerent right of capture of enemy's commerce as defined by the Declaration of Paris.

The musician must be a man of fine and sensitive feeling. He should be a man of temperament with a good nervous system. If he has not these qualities, he will not be a musician of eminence even though he has the brain of a Darwin and the knowledge of a Humboldt. In addition to being a man of nervous sensibility, he must spend many hours, days, and years in acquiring the mastery of an art that is extremely exclusive and which does not broaden his knowledge of the world outside of music.

"Being thus by nature and by training segregated from the average man, the average man calls the musician a crank—which, of course, is a compliment in one sense. For the musician was not different from the ordinary man in some ways, he would be only an ordinary, unpoetic, unromantic, unemotional man himself, in which case he would be a poor musician.

"But we do not intend to defend crankiness as a quality to be desired for its own sake. We are prepared to excuse the crankiness that sometimes results from supersensitiveness, provided the crankiness goes along with high artistic merit. We think that by far the greater number of musicians are too narrow in their sympathies and need a better general education and knowledge of business. The musician has to deal with the business manager as business man. He has to appear before the manager as an amateur in the manager's art, and the result is the manager exclaims, 'What a set of cranks these musicians are!' How would the manager appear if he had to go into the orchestra or on the stage with a musical instrument?"

"Notwithstanding the fact that musicians are engaged for the purpose of furnishing the music and giving their best services for the money paid them by the management, the management now and then calls the musicians cranks because they attach so much importance to their musical performances."

The writer will admit "no distinction per se" between a musician or a banker or a doctor or a politician.

"Too many musical cranks firmly believe that there is a special halo for the man called to make music."

He says, but "the great art is to be good at the chosen art or trade."

"Beethoven was a crank—if ever there was one. Fortunately, however, he was also an excellent musician, though the musicianship was not the crankiness. Is that point clear? When he threw eggs at the cook he was a crank. What was he when he composed his symphonies?"

"Wagner was a crank—of course he was! He talked incessantly about himself and wrote about 'T' and 'me' and 'my' all the time. No one would have put up with him if he had not written his great works of genius, which are not cranky, except in being above and beyond all other musical works for the theater."

"Gluck was a crank. He threw his wig at a singer and did other

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at sea—provided, of course there is an equivalent disarmament on land; and further a reconstituting of the rules of naval warfare, and these three points sum up what is today demanded in the name of freedom of the seas."

Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
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■ Daily Home Magazine Page ■

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Leisure Hour

The Aboriginal Tribes Of China

This is the last of a series of three articles dealing with the aborigines of south China. The first two told of the Shans and the Miao. This describes perhaps the most interesting tribe of the three, the Lolas.

By Miss H. McKeon

The Lolo aboriginal tribe of China is also known as Noot, Lolo being a nickname given them by the Chinese and bitterly resented by them. They are despised by the Chinese and called by them a name meaning "monkey-faced savages". However, in this paper we shall not consider the Noot's feelings and will call him the Lolo.

The Loles live in the mountain fastnesses of South Szechuan. In a chaos of high ridges and narrow valleys, with some lower ridges and plateaus. These are cultivated to a certain extent with maize, buckwheat and oats, but are used chiefly as natural pastures. There are also some large tracts of rich grasses nourishing large herds of horses, mules, sheep and goats. In the mountains still exist some beautiful forests of oak, birch and pine trees, as well as the silver fir covering the summits. Up to 11,500 feet a marvelous undergrowth of slender bamboo and rhododendrons covers the ground, and here hide a great variety of animals including bears, wild boars, wild goats, antelopes and deer.

The climate in these mountains is delightful and particularly in the autumn and winter the atmosphere is of a rare purity and clearness. Though there are extremes of temperature—summers being hot and winters very cold—yet the climate is decidedly dry, which helps to give comfort.

The Lolo mountaineer leads a simple, frugal life, and he is quite content with his primitive hut made of interlaced bamboo strips. Those who in certain districts live in mud houses covered with planks have copied this style of building from the Chinese. It isn't original with the Lolo.

The chief feature of the Lolo hut is the hearth, located in the center of the room, made of three triangular shaped stones enclosing a hole about 10 inches in diameter and 4 inches deep. By the side one often sees an elevation of three steps of clay looking like shelves—though they are more than that, being a sort of altar where religious rites are performed. This is fashioned after the Greek and Roman custom and is the consecrated spot in the poor man's home.

Around the hearth the Lolo eats his buckwheat or oat cakes, boiled maize or else some stewed meat that he eats when half cooked. He also cooks the maize in cakes under the cinders. Oatmeal is his principal food, which he

takes with him when he goes off as a warrior or to engage in a feud, filling a little bag of goatskin with the meal, and when hungry making a meal in the palm of his hand with water from a stream and eating it as it is.

The potato is also well known to these primitive people and is largely cultivated by them. The only seasoning for which the Lolo cares in his food is salt—but he thinks of it as a delicacy. In the villages salt is indulged in as sugar candy, pieces of it being passed from mouth to mouth, such sucking it for a given time.

Sugar is not at all disliked, however, and when his confidence is won nothing beyond the present hour. He is fierce in his vengeance, yet he has a kind heart, being especially thoughtful of those in need, given to charity, and when his confidence is won reveals many generous traits in which the Chinese are deficient.

The Lolas on the whole are a vigorous and healthy race. Living as they do, exposed to extremes of temperature with miserable shelter, of course only the fittest survive. Walking being very difficult on the mountain slopes, these people have acquired a wonderful suppleness of muscles with the agility of deer. Their keen delight in raiding and taking part in feuds keeps the men in constant activity, developing a vigor and endurance rare in any race. Always on the alert, always in motion, nothing troubles the mind of this fearless fighter. He especially loves to attack the Chinese, claiming that the land originally belonged to him and that the Chinese are usurpers. Because of their primitive state they fight to the death, fighting for preservation rather than domination.

From a social standpoint the Lolo family is well organised, enjoying its own independence, forming a unit in the clan, with no danger of servitude to a chief. The husband is the unquestioned head of the family and the wife a companion and highly respected adviser. The boy belongs first of all to his father, next to the chief of the tribe; but under the law of the clan at 18 he becomes a sacred warrior.

The wife of the Lolo is never such a slave as the wife of the Chinese. She is loved and respected, the intimate and social companion of her husband. The daughter-in-law is tolerated if not loved, and the children are much petted and caressed, girls being on an equality with boys.

The child's only instruction is in physical education. It is very seldom

that even a nobleman learns to read or quite comprehensively: "Joyous, timid, write. These exercises are taken only natural, open-air, neatly-dressed, in preparation to be future sorcerers barefooted, honest girls, devoid of all priests or pastors of churches, so the that prurient mock modesty of the club-footed Chinese women." The Lolas are very ignorant men. They have a writing of their own of about 2,000 characters, deadlocked, guarded by a combination wizard and sorcerer. On the day that the youth becomes a sacred warrior he is considered of age. The girl is free of marriage only at death, no matter how early or late it life that may be. However, this does not prevent traveling to visit distant friends, even remaining for long periods. She has the right and authority to take care of herself. There are certain traditions with regard to marriage which have almost the force of law, one being that the young man shall select his wife from the family of his maternal grandmother, although the girl cannot make her choice in her own clan. After the marriage she returns to her family. So custom demands. Here she may remain some days, weeks or months before returning to her husband's home. If the wife is afraid she flees to her own home and the husband is severely censured by all the clan; if he urges his companion on to suicide he must pay for his brutality with his own life.

The constitution which governs the Lolas most resembles the old feudal system of Europe except that they enjoy a liberty that was not known to Europeans. The tribe or clan is ruled by a seignior who has his vassals and serfs, paying him rent and compulsory service. Each vassal is further compelled in time of war to furnish a certain number of armed men, the number being determined in advance. When once settled in a clan by marriage their condition is not at all undesirable.

Socially the different members of the clan are divided into three classes or castes: (1) Osmiris, representing the autocracy; (2) Osbanca, or middle class; (3) Slaves. The middle class remain such through centuries and the slaves can never attain their freedom.

There is no social decadence for the autocrat and he cannot fall into the middle class. A marriage under any circumstances does not affect a change in caste.

The Lolo worships Nature and believes in good and bad spirits. The

has broken no sacred law remains in a condition of transitory rest, not unhappy but not really joyous. If he has done even or violated the precepts of the traditional morals of the race, his soul will die.

The funeral rites of the Lolas in the independent states are very simple, the body being placed in a wooden box and cremated. The ashes are not even taken home, and in the future no kind of a religious rite will be rendered to the shades of the deceased. Outside of the independent states the Chinese custom is followed.

In closing this paper let me give a quotation from an address made by the Lolo Church to a Methodist Conference: "We are by no means a few people; we are the old possessors o



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News Briefs

Italy Will Quit If Demands Are Denied

(Continued from Page 1)

Wilson today issued the following statement:

Professor C. H. Robertson will address the Sunday Service League in Martyrs' Memorial Hall tomorrow on "Some Philosophies of Life." The meeting begins at 5 p.m. There will be special music.

A Joint Farewell Reception by M. Wilden, the French Consul General, and the World's Chinese Students Federation will be given this afternoon at 3 p.m. in the French Town Hall for another 29 Chinese students going for Paris via England on the Kamo Maru Monday morning.

A well-bound and useful memorandum book has been received by THE CHINA PRESS from the C. E. Sparke insurance office. Besides memorandum pages it contains a large number of useful tables and information.

The Empress of Asia of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services will sail for Japan ports and Vancouver Monday afternoon. Two tenders will take passengers and mails to Woosung, one leaving the Customs Jetty at 9:30 o'clock in the morning and the other at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. C. L. G. Wayne, Traffic Manager of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, has been appointed a delegate to the China-Japan Through Traffic Conference to be held in Peking early next month. During his absence Mr. W. A. Richardson will act as Traffic Manager of the local railways.

The wedding of Mr. R. E. Stewardson, the Shanghai architect, and Miss Ray Tipple will take place this afternoon at Christ Church, Yokohama.

Mr. G. V. T. Marshall, secretary of the British Municipal Council, Hankow, and Mrs. Marshall will leave here for England on furlough on the Empress of Asia Monday.

Lieutenant Roy F. Scott, an old Shanghai Public School boy, has again been mentioned in despatches.

Five men charged with armed robbery appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday, the case being remanded for special hearing. The police state that one of the men has been implicated as a participant in a recent robbery on Cheklang Road in which a Chinese police constable was shot.

Acknowledgement is made by Mr. J. J. Keegan, Treasurer, Shanghai Chapter American Red Cross' receipt of \$100, forwarded by Mrs. J. T. Lunt, President American Woman's Club, being a special donation to the American Red Cross as the result of a raffle of a pearl stud contributed by a well-wisher of the American Red Cross.

Music Department Elect New Officers

Branch of American Woman's Club Election Precedes Dvorak Program

The Music Department of the American Woman's Club elected officers for the year yesterday at a short business meeting which preceded a musical program of compositions by Anton Dvorak. The new officers are Miss Frances Adams, chairman; Mrs. Brownell, vice-chairman; Mrs. Lowe, secretary; Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Wilbur, Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Ashley, program committee.

The following is the program enjoyed by the members yesterday:

Songs
(a) "Song My Mother Taught Me."
(b) "A Gipsy Song"
Mrs. Thorsen.
Instrumental Trio Op. 21.
Allegro Molto e Mesto
Allegretto Achardzendo
Pianiss.

The Misses Jansen and Dr. W. Billinghurst.
Accompanists—Mrs. Sem and Miss M. Jansen.

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New Amherst Rubber Estate Meets

The second annual general meeting of the shareholders of the New Amherst Rubber Estate Ltd., which was postponed since February 28, was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of the general managers, Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co., 12, Nanking Road. Mr. G. Grayrigg presiding. The other directors present were Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie, C. J. L. Stewart, and R. N. Truman. Altogether 80,219 shares were represented.

The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting the chairmain addressed the shareholders.

Gentlemen: Following the usual custom I will with your permission take the report and accounts as read. Before dealing with the accounts I will give you a short resume of what has been done at the estate. The whole area has been accurately surveyed by one of the assistants and the area disclosed is 4,920.86 acres which gives us 102.63 acres more than our previous records. An application has been made to the Government for this land and we are informed that there is little doubt our application will be granted, subject to any small differences that may be disclosed when the Government survey the land. The planted area has been increased during the year by 406.40 acres and Mr. Truman, who has just returned from a visit to the estate, reports that the whole planted area will be cleaned weed free of all surface timber, logs, well rotted and that when the new areas come into bearing the estate should be an economical one to work. Disease has given little trouble but Black Thread rears in the heavy rains. The old revenue blocks will be thinned out this year which will probably temporarily reduce the output. The crop harvested was 35,890 lbs. against an estimate of 42,250 lbs. The estimate for this year is 39,500 lbs. From the planting dates one would naturally expect a bigger acreage to be in the tapping round than 173.67 acres but you will notice that of the 1911 plantings of 240 acres about 140 acres were supplied in 1917-1918. This area had been previously planted by the old company but the trees had been destroyed by fire. The yield per tree was somewhat less but this is accounted for by the bringing in of a number of new trees. It has been found advisable to stop tapping while the heavy monsoon rains are on; this is considered a safeguard against Black Thread. In spite of the increase in all estate supplies the cost of production was 1/1.51 compared with 1/2.67; this comparatively low cost with such a small output you will, I feel sure, consider satisfactory. The great difficulty has been the disposal of our product, it having been impossible to get tonnage for London; in consequence we were compelled to ship to the much over-stocked market in Singapore, resulting in the unsatisfactory net price at port of shipment of 1/0.98 compared with

The British authorities propose to introduce in Great Britain a uniform system of training for military, naval and civil pilots. It is thus hoped to train a large number of men to be available in a national emergency.

Tells of Work Of Commission

"During the last few days the Commission has been engaged in an effort to take advantage of the criticisms which the publication of the Covenant has fortunately drawn out. A committee of the Commission has also had the advantage of a conference with representatives of the neutral nations, who are evidencing a very deep interest and a practically unanimous desire to align themselves with the League. The revised Covenant is now practically finished. It is in the hands of a committee for the final process of drafting and will almost immediately be presented a second time to the public.

"The conferences of the Commission have invariably been held at times when they could not interfere with the consultation of those who have undertaken to formulate the general conclusions of the Conference with regard to the many other complicated problems of peace, so that the members of the Commission congratulate themselves on the fact that no part of their conference has ever interposed any form of delay."

Settling Air Questions.

Paris, March 19.—Substantial progress is now being made in the work of the Inter-Allied Aeronautical Commission. Three sub-commissions are already elaborating an International Air Control Convention.

The Commission has decided that each nation owns the air above its territory, but must allow free passage for the aviators of other countries.

An International Aviation Council is to be formed which will be a section of the League of Nations and will deal with all air-traffic questions.

The British authorities propose to introduce in Great Britain a uniform system of training for military, naval and civil pilots. It is thus hoped to train a large number of men to be available in a national emergency.

U.S. MAILED CLOSE MONDAY

The American Post Office announces that ordinary mail to go by the Empress of Asia will be closed Monday at 4 p.m. Registered articles will be closed at 3 p.m. and parcel post at 2:30 p.m.

The British Post Offices announces that a parcel post mail will go by the Blue Funnel steamer Elpenor next Wednesday and will close at 3 p.m.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

March 1919



retiring director, be re-elected a director of the company.

3. That Mr. C. J. L. Stewart be confirmed a director of the company.

4. That Mr. S. A. Seth, the company's auditor, be re-elected for the ensuing year.

GEN. BIDDLE 'REPRIMANDED'

Sergeant Reminds Him That Fur Is Barred On Uniforms

London, February 13. (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—

The profit and loss account shows a net loss of Rs. 4,904.16, which our custom I will with your permission carry forward to next year's account. This is disappointing but with the low prices ruling in Singapore, our only available market, little else was to be expected. Now if you will refer to the liability side of the balance sheet you will note that of the authorized issue of debentures viz. Rs. 97,500.00, only Rs. 4,421.00 had been issued, and that the bank overdraft was Rs. 40,602.45, the total in issuing debentures was to save the company interest. In order to reduce the overdraft at the bank which was guaranteed by Mr. E. S. Kadoorie and which is now only a few hundred taels, debentures have been taken up to an amount of Rs. 55,000.00. Remittances have been made to the Bank at favorable rates and we have funds in hand together with the proceeds of rubber to see us through to the end of the year. In conclusion I would like to record the board's appreciation of the work of the estate staff and agents in Rangoon and our general managers. The past year has been a difficult one for all concerned in the rubber industry and I can only express the hope that things will alter for the better in the near future.

Mr. C. J. L. Stewart joined the board on April 24, 1918; his appointment requires your confirmation.

Mr. R. N. Truman retires by rotation and, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

Mr. S. A. Seth, the auditor, retires and offers himself for re-appointment.

Before putting the resolutions to the meeting I shall be pleased to answer any question to the best of my ability.

The following resolutions were then proposed and passed:

4. That the printed report and audited statement of accounts for the financial year ended October 31, 1918, as circulated to shareholders be adopted.

2. That Mr. R. N. Truman, the

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climber grip with all the

fingers, so does the Firestone

Tyre hold the road with its

five fingers of Superfine Para.

This is the "Five-Finger Grip of Safety"—the grip that comes

between you and the skid—the grip that was first in the field,

and is proved every day to be the ONLY grip. The Firestone Safety

Tread takes up all the power of your engine, misses most things

on the road that puncture, and is recognized by those who

KNOW to be the perfect and most economical tire in the world.

For particulars, apply to

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO.

2a, Jinkee Road

Phone: Central 3809

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Effects of Opiates.

THAT INFANTS are peculiarly susceptible to opium and its various

preparations, all of which are narcotic, is well known.

Even in the smallest doses, if continued, these opiates cause changes in the

functions and growth of the cells, which are likely to become permanent,

causing imbecility, mental perversions, a craving for alcohol or

narcotics in later life. Nervous diseases, such as intractable nervous

dyspepsia and lack of staying power, are a result of dosing with opiates

or narcotics to keep children quiet in their infancy. The rule among

physicians is that children should never receive opiates in the smallest

doses for more than a day or two, and only then if unavoidable.

The administration of Anodyne, Dr. C. H. Fletcher, Soothing Syrups

and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too

strongly decried, and the druggist should not be a party to it. Children

who are ill need the attention of a physician and it is nothing

less than a crime to dose them willfully with narcotics. Castoria contains no narcotics if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The signature of guarantees genuine Castoria.

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"Your preparation known as Castoria I have used for years in children's complaints and I have found nothing better."

JOHN J. LEPPA, M.D., Cleveland, Ohio.

"I have used your Castoria in my own household with good results, and have advised several patients to use it for its mild, laxative effect and freedom from side effects."

EDWIN PARKE, M.D., Brooklyn, N.Y.

"Your Castoria is a meritorious household remedy. It is entirely vegetable and acts as a mild cathartic. Also it does not interfere with the assimilation of food, and is a general household remedy for infantile ailments."

VICTOR H. COFFMAN, M.D., Omaha, Neb.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



This is the "Five-Finger Grip of Safety"—the grip that comes between you and the skid—the grip that was first in the field, and is proved every day to be the ONLY grip. The Firestone Safety Tread takes up all the power of your engine, misses most things on the road that puncture, and is recognized by those who KNOW to be the perfect and most economical tire in the world.

FIRESTONE SAFETY TREAD TYRES

For particulars, apply to

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO.

2a, Jinkee Road

Phone: Central 3809

Business and Official Notices

(Second Section)
THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1919

NOTICE

THE undersigned hereby give notice:—
That a Public Meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, April 3, 1919, at 2 o'clock p.m. precisely, to devise ways and means of raising the requisite funds for Municipal purposes, and to pass resolutions in reference thereto and to deliberate and decide upon other Municipal matters and business. At such meeting the accounts of the Council for the year ending December 31, 1918, will be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Ratepayers.

Shanghai, March 19, 1919.
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium.
T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark.
A. ARYOSHII,
Consul-General for Japan.
E. D. H. FRASER,
Consul-General for Great Britain.
V. GROSSE,
Consul-General for Russia.
J. E. HULTMAN,
Consul-General for Sweden.
THOMAS SAMMONS,
Consul-General for the United States of America.
J. H. DE REUS,
Consul-General for the Netherlands.
G. DE ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy.
JORGE R. D'OLIVEIRA,
Consul-General for Portugal.
JORGE R. D'OLIVEIRA,
In charge of Cuban Consulate.
H. A. WILDEIN,
Acting Consul-General for France.
T. KNUDZON,
Acting Consul-General for Norway.
HUGO REISS,
Consul for Brazil.
JULIO PALENCIA,
Consul for Spain.
21696

Municipal Notification

No. 2592.

THE following Resolutions will be brought forward by the Council at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers to be held in the Town Hall on April 3, 1919, at 2 o'clock p.m. and are published for general information:—

Resolutions I, II and III.—Formal business and adoption of Rules of Procedure.

Resolution IV.—That the Report and Accounts for the year ending December 31, 1918, be passed.

Resolution V.—That the estimated expenditure for 1919, contained in the Budget proposed by the retiring Council, together with the recommendations attached thereto, be approved and adopted, and that the Council be and it is hereby authorised to impose, collect and recover the rates, taxes, dues and fees recommended therein, and to raise, should it be considered expedient to do so, upon such terms and in such manner as the Council may in its discretion think fit, a sum not exceeding Tls. 3,400,000 or the equivalent of this sum, for the purposes defined in the estimate of Extraordinary Expenditure.

Resolution VI.—That the Council be and it is hereby authorised to approve and sanction any such extension or extensions of the railless tram system as it may from time to time consider desirable in the public interest and upon such terms and conditions as it may, in its discretion think fit, provided that no right in regard to passenger or freight transport shall thereby be created in favour of any person, firm or company of such a character as will preclude this Community from availing itself of or from permitting the introduction of any other form of passenger or freight transport upon any route or routes traversed by the railless tram system.

Resolution VII.—Election of Land Commissioner for the ensuing year.

Resolution VIII.—Election of four Governors of the General Hospital for the ensuing year.

Resolution IX.—Election of two members of the Permanent Education Committee.

Ratepayers intending to ask questions regarding the Accounts or other matters connected with the foregoing Resolutions, are requested to give notice of such intention before the Meeting, so that a full answer or other explanation may be given.

Ratepayers desirous of bringing forward additional motions, or of nominating duly qualified persons willing to serve under Resolutions VII, VIII and IX, are required to give notice thereof to the undersigned before 4 p.m. on April 2, for due publication.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.
Council Room.
Shanghai, March 29, 1919.
21828

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

2nd Extra Race Meeting,
Saturday, 29th March, 1919

The First Saddling Bell will be rung at 2 p.m. Prompt.

Admission to the Unreserved Part of the Enclosure

\$1.00

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., or at the Gate.

Grand Stand Tickets giving admission to the Members' Enclosure and Grand Stand may be obtained through Members.

Price \$3.00 each

Applications must be accompanied by payment and must be forwarded to the undersigned before Noon on Saturday, 29th instant.

All Race Tickets and Badges must be worn visibly.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
21809

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE

The following are the Race fixtures for 1919:—

SPRING RACE MEETING—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 5th, 6th and 7th May. (The First Bell on each of these days will be rung at 11.30 a.m. prompt). Saturday, 10th May (Off Day) when the First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. prompt.

AUTUMN RACE MEETING—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the 10th, 11th and 12th November. (The First Bell on each of these days will be rung at 11.30 a.m. prompt). Saturday, 15th November (Off Day) when the First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. prompt.

EXTRA RACE MEETINGS.
1st Extra Race Meeting,
Saturday, 22nd March
2nd Extra Race Meeting,
Saturday, 29th March
3rd Extra Race Meeting,
Monday, 21st April (Easter)
4th Extra Race Meeting,
Saturday, 17th May
5th Extra Race Meeting,
Saturday, 4th October
6th Extra Race Meeting,
Saturday, 11th October
7th Extra Race Meeting,
Saturday, 22nd November

The Stewards may postpone or abandon any of the above extra race meetings at their discretion.

The First Bell for the extra race meetings will be rung at 2 p.m. prompt.

For the Spring and Autumn Race Meetings, the Loong-fel Gate will be closed on Race Days.

For the extra race meetings the Loong-fel Gate will be closed only while races pass that entrance to the Public Recreation Ground.

The Race Club's Entrance to the Public Recreation Ground will be closed on all the above dates.

Race Badges for Members, their Wives and Daughters for the year 1919 have been issued. Members who have not received same are asked to notify the undersigned without delay.

Non-Members may obtain Grand Stand Tickets if nominated by a Member.

Price \$3 each for each Race Day.

No FREE Grand Stand Tickets for Ladies will be issued.

Applications for Grand Stand Tickets must be forwarded to the undersigned before noon on each Race Day for which they are desired. Payment must accompany all applications.

The issue of any Grand Stand Ticket may be refused without reason being given.

Single Day Badges of Admission to the unreserved part of the Enclosure for each Race Day may be obtained from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., or at the Gate.

Price \$1 each.

All Race Badges and Tickets must be worn visibly. Non-observance of this rule will result in challenges by the Club's officials.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
21806

"HE SAYS, 'BOSH.'"

An authority on the subject says:—“What the ordinary man or woman knows that alcohol is deadly poison, and that every drop he takes brings him within measurable distance of his grave; and when he sees around him plenty of healthy, hearty people who drink every day, he begins to think that drinking every day is dinner, and live to a good old age, who are perhaps more genial, more lovable, and more generally respected than the frantic abstainer who warns them of their wickedness, he says, 'Bosh.'”

ELEPHANT HEAD BRANDY

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Sole Agents

Min River Conservancy

TENDERS are hereby invited for the delivery, c.i.f., Foochow, of one strongly built wooden service motor boat, open, with removable canvas awnings, 25 to 30 feet in length, draught not to exceed 24 inches. Engine to be of most approved type, 12 to 16 Horse Power, kerosene feeder.

Offers stating particulars, terms, time of delivery, etc., will be received up to 15th April by

Hon. Secretary,
Min River Conservancy,
Foochow.
21829

Anglo-Java Estates, Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ninth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held on Tuesday, the 15th April, 1919, at 4 p.m. at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 8th to the 15th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the

Board of Directors,
J. A. WATTHE & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries and General Managers.
21827

The Quest Society's

next meeting takes place this coming Monday, the 1st inst., when Mr. H. D. ABRAHAM will speak on:—

SOME GLIMPSES OF JEWISH MYSTICISMS.

Visitors are invited.

Time—5.30 p.m.

Place—The CARLTON CAFE.
21823

The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ninth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 12 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 7th day of April, 1919, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from Monday, 31st March, to Monday, 4th April, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Shanghai, 25th March, 1919.
21774

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHEAP

Metschapij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the offices of the Company, Tandjone Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 28th April, 1919.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE MCBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 22nd February, 1919.
21857

Business and Official Notices are Continued on

Page 14

FOR

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

BROADWAY-SHANGHAI

DO BE RATIONAL USE A NATIONAL

SOLE AGENTS

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO. 4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI

NOTICE

The public are advised that only a few shares are remaining unsold before going to allotment March 31st. Prospectus with application forms can be obtained from

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.

12 The Bund

Messrs. White, Cooper & Master

(Company's Solicitors), 1 Museum Road

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.

(Hongkew Branch), 9 Broadway

or the Company's Offices, 24 Kiangse Road, (Heffer & Co.)

Shanghai, 24th March, 1919.
21799

Amusement Advertising will be found on

Page 14

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

APARTMENTS

HOUSES TO LET

FLAT to let in best part of town, fully-furnished, or furniture, etc., for sale as it stands and flat to let on lease with all the fixtures. Apply giving names to Box 400, THE CHINA PRESS. 21830 M. 30.

HOUSES TO LET, 46 Bubbling Well Road, six-roomed house with attics, Tls. 115, 113, Avenue Road, six-roomed house with closed verandas, garden and stabling, Tls. 123, Avenue Road, eight-roomed, attics, closed verandas, garage, etc., Tls. 135. Apply to 10 Yangtsze Road, Telephone East 14. 21822

TO LET with board, from 15th April, large attic flat comprising two comfortable rooms suitable as bedrooms, or sitting room and bed room. Private bathroom and large landing. Appropriate for two bachelors or married couple. All comforts, telephone, tennis, garage and stabling. Apply to Box 393, THE CHINA PRESS. 21818 M. 30.

FLAT to let, Central, one block from Bund, two large rooms, bathroom, kitchen and hall; electric and gas can be taken over. Reasonable rent. Apply to Box 395, THE CHINA PRESS. 21814 A. 2.

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road, five-rooms, two baths. 450-E Avenue Joffre, modern six-roomed residence. 20 Yates Road, detached, eight-roomed, tennis, garage, stable, from April 15th. Apply premises for inspection; other particulars, J. H. Hammond, 51 Szechuan Road. 21821

WE have several houses to let, rentals from Tls. 55 to Tls. 125 per month. For particulars, apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., Nanking and Kiangse Roads. 21814

TO LET, from 1st June, a nicely furnished house in French Concession, with garage and tennis court. Apply to Box 379, THE CHINA PRESS. 21782

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED: American bachelor wants room and board with refined European family immediately. Apply to Box 394, THE CHINA PRESS. 21815 M. 30.

WANTED, unfurnished flat of two rooms, bathroom, kitchen and servants' quarters, or small four-roomed house, at moderate rental, in the vicinity of Quinsan or Range Roads, for bachelor with no encumbrances. Please apply to Box 384, THE CHINA PRESS. 21795 A. 1.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

NO. 17 Museum Road, large set of ground-floor offices. Rent Tls. 130 per month. Apply to 10 Yangtsze Road. Telephone East 24. 21789 M. 29

OFFICES to let, new building, 14 Canton Road, on ground, first and second floors, from April 1st; divided to suit tenants. Apply premises.

LARGE, bright godown, second floor, Central district. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS. 21789

EDUCATIONAL

EXPERIENCED lady teacher desires pupils for the Chinese school. Apply to Box 391, THE CHINA PRESS. 21810 M. 29

TEACHING: British lady is willing to teach English in Chinese or

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 28, 1919.
Money And Bullion
Sovereigns: buying rate
 @ 4/5 = Tls. 4.28
 @ each. Tls. 72.6 = Mex. \$5.99
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
 @ 107 1/2 = Tls. 93.02
 @ 72.6 = Mex. \$128.13
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: Tls. 32.376
Shanghai Gold Rate: 978 touch Tls. 278
Copier Cash: per tael 1868
Native Interest: Tls. .07
Bar Silver: 49.6d.
Bank Rate of Discount: 5%
Ex. Paris on London nom. Fr. 27.45
Ex. N.Y. on London nom. T.L. G. \$4.64

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, March 28, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE
Official
Trams "B" Tls. 76.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 137.00 June
Shanghai Docks Tls. 132.50 cash
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 188.00 June
Ewe Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 240.00
Yangtzeopoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 11.00
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 24.75
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 24.00 June
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 24.00 June
Unofficial
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 25.75
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 25.50 June
Langkats Tls. 24.00 ad. C. N. L. June
New Engineering Tls. 24.00 June
Yangtzeopoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 11.50 June

Rubber Prices

Shanghai, March 28, 1919.
Messrs. Meyer and Meador, Singapores, advise that the auctions this week showed prices of cents 75 to cents 78 for Pale Crepe and cents 74 1/2 to cents 77 1/2, the tendency of the market being easier.
LONDON RUBBER MARKET
Reuter's Service
London, March 15.—Today's Rubber prices were:
Plantation First Latex Crepe: Spot, 28. 6d. value.
July to December, 2s. 1d. sellers.
Tendency of market, easier.
Previous quotation, London, March 14:
Spot, 2s. 0 1/2d. paid.
July to December, 2s. 1d. paid.
Tendency of market, steady.

U.K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service
London, March 14.—Today's metal prices were:
Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b. 76.10
French Rentes 3% for account 155
American Electrolytic 99 96% Copper f.o.b. 80.00
Cheques on London at 15
Paris 26.45
Telegraphic Transfers on London at 24.00
Japanese 4% Bonds 85
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2% Loan 1854-55 Rs. 534
Bar Silver 47.42
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Market Rate of Discount (3 month's Bank Bills) 3 1/2%
Exchange Hongkong (Document Bills at 60 days) 3/12
Exchange on Shanghai (Document Bills at 60 days) 4/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares \$101.10/0
Shells (ord.) 17/18.0
Indos (Pref.) 14/12/6
Indos (Def.) 135/10/0

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Reuter's Service
London, March 14.—Today's rates and quotations were:
Consols, 2 1/2% for account 155
French Rentes 3% for account 155
Cheques on London at 15
Paris 26.45
Telegraphic Transfers on London at 24.00
Japanese 4% Bonds 85
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2% Loan 1854-55 Rs. 534
Bar Silver 47.42
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Market Rate of Discount (3 month's Bank Bills) 3 1/2%
Exchange Hongkong (Document Bills at 60 days) 3/12
Exchange on Shanghai (Document Bills at 60 days) 4/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares \$101.10/0
Shells (ord.) 17/18.0
Indos (Pref.) 14/12/6
Indos (Def.) 135/10/0

Banks Buying Rates

Today's Bank Buying Rate
For Roubles
Roubles 1.900 Tls. 100
Roubles 100 Mex. \$7.25
Customs House Exchange Rates
For March
Hk. Tls. 3.83 @ 4/81 11
" 0.81 @ 1111 Francs 6.79
" 0.81 @ 1111 Gold 41
" 1 @ 483 Yen 2.42
" 1 @ 15 Rupees 3.92
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50
" 1 @ — Roubles —

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, March 28, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE
Unofficial
Yangtzeopoo Cotton Tls. 11.10 cash

Exchange Chart Issued

To recommend to the shareholders at the forthcoming annual meeting, the payment of a dividend of Tacs 0.50 per share.

The result of the year's working may be summarised as follows:

Profits of the two Dutch

Companies 920,677.07

Balances forward from

last year 16,268.70

G. 937,040.80

which has been dealt with as follows:

Written off for depreciation of coffee gardens, buildings, machinery, etc. 98,427.23

Provision for Income Tax, \$8,000.00

Paid as interest, agency fees and selling commis-

sions to Anglo-Java

Estates, Ltd. 132,208.02

Paid as dividends to Anglo-

Java Estates, Ltd. 605,000.00

Carried forward 13,407.61

f. 927,040.80

After paying the expenses of the

ANGLO-JAVA DIRECTORS MEET

At a meeting of the board of

directors of Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd., held yesterday, it was decided

The Chinese Benevolent Association

271-6 Boulevard des deux Repubiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket
\$50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 7th July, 1918.

To be drawn among 40,000 successful numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on the 6th April, 1919.

One tenth of each ticket will be paid at 10.50, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Foreign Legation Fund and the Benevolent Institution. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects, if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing; proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

PRICE FOR WHOLE TICKETS: \$5.00.

LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

		\$50,000			
1	First Prize.	10,000			
1	Second	5,000			
1	Third	\$2,000 each	4,000		
2	Fourth	1,000	2,000		
2	Fifth	500	1,000		
2	Sixth	100	1,000		
10	Seventh	50	1,000		
20	Eighth	40	800		
20	Ninth	30	600		
20	Tenth	20	1,000		
50	Eleventh	15	600		
700	Twelfth	300	200		
2	Each approximate to the First Prize	100	100		
2	Each approximate to the Second Prize	50	100		
4	Each approximate to the Third Prize	30	120		
4	Each approximate to the Fourth Prize	20	80		
4	Each approximate to the Fifth Prize	10	40		
399	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the First Prize	3,990			
399	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Second Prize	3,990			
399	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Third Prize	3,990			
798	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Fourth Prizes	7,980			
798	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Fifth Prizes	7,980			
798	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Sixth Prizes	7,980			
99	Each with the first three figures similar to those of the First Prize	990			
99	Each with the first three figures similar to those of the Second Prize	990			
99	Each with the first three figures similar to those of the Third Prize	990			
99	Each with the first three figures similar to those of the Fourth Prize	990			
18	Each with the first four figures similar to those of the Third Prize	180			
18	Each with the first four figures similar to those of the Fourth Prizes	180			
18	Each with the first four figures similar to those of the Fifth Prizes	180			
18	Each with the first four figures similar to those of the Sixth Prizes	180			
4,780	drawn tickets			Total \$27,460	

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association 271-6, Boulevard des deux Repubiques, Shanghai; if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Office of The Bank of China elsewhere.

THE CHINESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZANKOU "DOWN"		MAIN LINE.		ZANKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH "UP"	
STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Cool & Goods	Express R
Shanghai North	dep.	7.25	9.00	10.00	14.50
Jiaozhou	dep.	7.51	9.16	10.25	15.00
Suzhou	dep.	7.58	9.28	10.38	15.13
Lingao Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.58	15.50
Shanghai South	dep.	7.45	9.10	10.20	13.30
Lingao Junction	dep.	7.15	8.40	9.50	12.50
Suzhou	dep.	8.00	9.45	10.45	13.45
Keding	dep.	7.40	10.25	12.20	14.35
Yihao	dep.	7.58	9.28	10.38	14.50
Keding	dep.	7.58	9.28	10.38	14.50
Zhongtang	dep.	7.48	9.63	11.55	14.45
Zhongtang	dep.	7.48	9.63	11.55	14.45
Lingao Junction	dep.	8.15	10.45	12.42	17.45
Keding	dep.	9.51	11.52	13.28	16.50
Keding	dep.	9.51	11.52	13.28	16.50
Yihao	dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.40
Changzhou	dep.	9.45	11.41	14.06	16.50
Hangzhou	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30
Zhongtang	dep.	11.85	13.10	15.50	19.00
Zhongtang	dep.	11.85	13.10	15.50	19.00
Lingao Junction	dep.	8.00	10.38	12.42	16.05
Keding	dep.	9.51	11.52	13.28	16.50
Yihao	dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.40
Changzhou	dep.	9.45	11.41	14.06	16.50
Hangzhou	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30
Zhongtang	dep.	11.85	13.10	15.50	19.00
Zhongtang	dep.	11.85	13.10	15.50	19.00
Lingao Junction	dep.	8.00	10.38	12.42	

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE, Saturday, March 29th and 30th

IT IS BETTER TO BE A "HAS BEEN" THAN A "NEVER WASSE"

THAT'S WHAT

BRYANT WASHBURN
BRYANT WASHBURN

proves to his old Dad in

"KIDDER AND KO"
"KIDDER AND KO"

The kind of photo-play one can sit through twice, which is saying a whole lot. It has got the grip, the wallop, the bang, and the punch of a live wire Pathé Play.

IT WILL PLEASE THE BLAZE FILM-FAN BECAUSE IT IS GINGER OVER-PLUS.

Pathé's American Gazette — Events in Europe

LONESOME LUKE
LONESOME LUKE

in a funny little taradiddle

"THAT'S HIM"

just the gem of a comic you want to see.

Matinee, Today 4 p.m.

Wm. S. HART

in

"THE DESERT MAN"

Matinee, Tomorrow 3 p.m.

IRENE CASTLE & ANTONIO MORENO

in

"THE FIRST LAW"

LYCEUM THEATRE

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

Return and Farewell Visit of the Popular

FRAWLEY COMEDY CO.

In a New Repertoire of Current Successes

Tuesday and Wednesday, April 1st and 2nd

Thursday and Friday, April 3rd and 4th

The Brilliant Comedy Drama

"BOUGHT AND PAID FOR"

Saturday, April 5th, The Priceless Comedy

(The Egg of London) "FAIR AND WARMER" (The Egg of London)

Prices \$3, \$2, and \$1.

Booking at Moutrie & Co.

Commence at 9:15 p.m. Sharp.

Saturday Matinee, at 3 p.m. sharp

"FAIR AND WARMER"

Usual Prices

Children Half-Price

21738

THE VERSATILE LITTLE

ACTRESS

Miss

Mary Pickford

IN THE FIRST-CLASS

PARAMOUNT PRODUCTION

"THE DAWN
OF
TOMORROW"

IS TO BE SEEN AT THE

VICTORIA THEATRE

On March 29th, 30th & 31st, and at the MATINEE on SUNDAY

Shanghai Hebrew Relief Society

Purim Fancy Dress Ball

(In aid of Jewish Siberian Refugees and Local Charities)

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

Thursday, April 3rd, at 9:30 p.m.

\$3.00 including Supper

Tickets may be obtained from members of the Committee or Astor House Hotel.

21594

Shanghai Waterworks Pays Dividend And Bonus

The annual general meeting of shareholders of the Shanghai Waterworks Company, Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon at the head offices, 69 Kiangse Road. Mr. L. J. Cubitt occupied the chair and there were present Mr. R. McE. Daighleish, Mr. A. Hide and Mr. A. W. Burkhill, directors; Mr. A. P. Wood, secretary and engineer-in-chief, and shareholders representing 7,500 shares. The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, and the auditors report, the chairman said:

"Gentlemen.—I purpose, as usual, to take the report and accounts as read."

The total receipts for 1918 amounted to Tls. 732,402.66 against Tls. 809,491.49, a decrease of Tls. 17,088.83, and the total expenditure was Tls. 420,141.20 against Tls. 300,795.96, an increase of Tls. 119,345.24, thus making a net decrease in revenue of Tls. 135,434.07 for the year's working and leaving a balance in the working account of Tls. 372,261.48 carried to credit of profit and loss account, against Tls. 293,174.79 in 1917, which your auditors recommend be dealt with as follows:

"The annual final dividend for 1918 is declared at 2/- per share, payable on 20,000 old shares of 2/- per share:

"Tls. 124,444.45 Pay a bonus on 20,000 old shares of 2/- per share, Tls. 2,500 at ex 4s. 6d. per share, 11,111.10

"Pay a dividend for the year 1918 on 3,000 new shares (issue of June, 1918) of 24/- per share, Tls. 600

"10s. 6d. at ex 4s. 6d. 15,705.01

"Pay a bonus on 3,000 new shares of 1s. 2d. per share, Tls. 1187.10 at ex 4s. 6d. 233.33

"Place to Stocks Reserve Fund 10,000.00

"Place to Reserve Fund 36,549.73

"Donate to the King's Fund for Disabled Soldiers, Tls. 11,000 at ex 4s. 6d. 4,423.96

"Carry forward to New Account 55,410.27

"Tls. 258,477.90

"The high level at which exchange remains makes it possible to maintain the former scale of dividend, but the decrease in net revenue necessitates a reduction on last year's bonus from 10s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per share.

"Before leaving the subject of profit and loss account, I would call your attention to the reference in the auditors' report to the staff provident fund and to the credit of Tls. 5,623 under this heading in this account.

"When asking you last year to vote a sum of Tls. 50,000 for the establishment of the staff provident fund, the scheme was not completely formulated in detail and the exact amount required could not then be determined. It was finally decided to place to the credit of each member of the foreign staff in Shanghai a sum equal to 5 percent on the total amount of salary and bonus paid to him from the time of his joining the company's service to December 31, 1917.

"This absorbed Tls. 44,372.00, and the remaining Tls. 5,628.00 formed part of the first annual contribution from the company to the fund. It would have been more correct if the wording of the resolution on the subject had read 'not exceeding' Tls. 50,000.00."

"In making their recommendations for disposing of the available surplus after providing for a final dividend, your directors have thought it advisable to set aside Tls. 10,000.00 for stocks reserve, bringing this fund to Tls. 40,000.00, and to increase the reserve fund to Tls. 1,000,000.00 by an appropriation of Tls. 36,549.73.

"Feeling sure that it would not be the wish of the shareholders that those who have suffered in the world war should be forgotten, I am going to ask you later on to authorise the payment of Tls. 1,000 out of the surplus of profit and loss account to The King's Fund for Disabled Soldiers.

"You will understand that with the inauguration of the Staff Provident Fund, the provision for a bonus to the staff disappears from our annual appropriations. I may say that in addition to the company's contributions to the fund, the scale of salaries throughout was revised to meet existing conditions. The staff of the London office do not participate in the fund, and as they used to participate in the bonus it has been decided to increase their salaries by 10 percent.

"In the working account this year, there appears for the first time a credit for overhead charges on work carried out under the heading of capital expenditure. The amount has been agreed upon in consultation with our auditors and is on a moderate scale. The charge must necessarily vary from year to year according to circumstances. In 1918 you will observe the relief to the working account amounted to Tls. 14,339.00.

"I will now turn to the balance sheet. As mentioned in the report, following on the increase of the authorised capital to Tls. 100,000,000, 3,000 additional shares were offered and issued in June at a premium of 15 and these shares will participate proportionately with the rest in the dividend. Following the usual policy, the premium on this new issue, amounting to Tls. 196,307.98, has been placed to reserve fund which with the proposed appropriation from profit and loss account, will be brought up to Tls. 1,000,000. It should not be necessary to add greatly to this figure from profits for some little time, the premium to be expected from subsequent new issues probably affording a sufficient increase.

"I would here mention that the capital expenditure for the past year amounted to no less than Tls. 275,798.87, and there are further demands to be met in the near future. It is clear therefore that further capital will be required.

"I think there is nothing else in the accounts calling for comment, and I will now touch on matters of interest and the work for the year generally.

"The total quantity of water pumped was 5,481 million gallons against 5,208 millions in 1917, an increase of 252 millions or 4.85 percent, the daily average increase being 652,780 gallons. The largest quantity pumped in one day was

19,916,013 gallons, an increase over the previous record of 326,517 gallons.

"It is mentioned last year that the increase in the total quantity of water pumped was due to the severe frost bursts and the unusually small increase in 1917 figures serves to further illustrate how abnormal these figures were. In fact the return for the first six months of 1918 showed a slight decrease in 1917 instead of the increase which would normally result from the additional number of houses connected.

"In addition to the waste due to frost bursts, enormous quantities of water are allowed, through carelessness, to run to waste, all of which, of course, represent a useless expenditure of coal and energy.

"Perhaps few people realise that a single tap not properly turned off will waste 150 gallons a day, or 55,000 gallons a year. Presumably there is no other remedy for this than the meter.

"Twenty-nine filter beds have been in use throughout the year, being an increase of three, and four more are under construction. The two new settling reservoirs have not hitherto been filled to their full capacity owing to the late arrival of the necessary pumps. In a few weeks, however, everything will be in working order, and the raw water will have a longer period to stand before entering the filter beds.

"The delivery of the main pumping plant for the completion of the extensions has been very slow, but it has now arrived, and it is hoped that everything will be in working order to meet the summer demand.

"I referred at some length last year to the proposal of the Council to acquire the property and business of the company under the provisions of the company's agreement.

"Nothing has transpired in this connection in the interval, but doubtless the report of the committee appointed to consider the matter will be made known at the forthcoming ratepayers' meeting.

"In the meantime, the company continues its policy of looking ahead and providing in advance for something in excess of normal requirements. As an illustration of the desirability of anticipation, I may mention that in 1918 our plant was supplying an average of 11,713 million gallons in the year, with an ample margin of safety.

"On the advice of our veteran engineer-in-chief, we placed the order for the additional plant which is now in operation and is meeting our increased daily average demand for water from 11,713,000 gallons to 14,963,000 gallons, or a total increase for the year 1918 of 1,157 million gallons, equal to 27 percent on the 1915 requirements. I think this serves to show that the management has a lively sense of its responsibilities as the suppliers of the most important necessity of life in this community, and need not fear comparison with other services.

"As already mentioned, the electrically-driven and gas-driven pumping plants for utilising the two new settling reservoirs in the future will be soon in operation and four additional filter beds, bringing the total up to thirty-three, are in course of construction. The plans for meeting increased demands also include the providing of two clear water reservoirs of large capacity in the immediate future which will materially assist in the distribution of water, increase the general efficiency of the main pumping plant and afford considerable relief in the event of a breakdown.

"The opportunity afforded by the presence in Shanghai in May and June last year of Dr. Fowler, who came at the Council's invitation to advise in the matter of sewage, was quickly seized by your director. After a thorough investigation and discussion with them and the engineering staff, Dr. Fowler compiled a valuable report on existing conditions and the best practical method of improving and maintaining the bacteriological quality of the water. It is satisfactory to know that Dr. Fowler considered that up to the time of his visit the requirements of Shanghai in the matter of water supply had so far been satisfactorily met.

"He made certain recommendations for the future, the basis of which was the establishment of a laboratory to do the work under the care of a trained analyst. No time was lost in acting upon the recommendation. A building was allotted for the purpose and negotiations were begun for the engagement of a suitable man. In the meantime, arrangements were made locally by which a considerable amount of useful preliminary work has been accomplished.

"I am now in a position to say that through the good offices of Dr. Fowler we have secured the services of Mr. Edal Behram, who was trained under Dr. Fowler. Mr. Behram, preparatory to joining our staff, has been visiting the principal waterworks in India and will arrive next month to take up his duties as the company's analyst.

"Staff. Now that the war is at an end, we are once more in a position to bring the staff up to full strength and to arrange for those who have been tied to Shanghai to take their overdue leave, though some time must yet elapse before normal routine is reached. Major Waterhouse is not returning, but Lieut. Rothery, M.C., is expected shortly, and negotiations are in progress for further additions to the staff.

"To those who have served by remaining at their posts in Shanghai, no less than those whose privilege it has been to serve at the front, the thanks of the shareholders are due and are gratefully tendered by the board."

No questions were asked and the following resolutions were passed:

That the report and accounts as presented be adopted.—Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Hide.

That a final dividend for the year 1918 of 2/- per share, payable on 20,000 old shares in respect of the 3,000 new shares issued in June 1918.—Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Burkhill.

That the directors be authorised

to exchange 4/- per share and as to 14/- at exchange 4/- and a bonus of 1/- per share, payable in Shanghai at exchange 4/- per share, be declared in respect of the 3,000 new shares issued in June 1918.—Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Burkhill.

That Mr. A. W. Burkhill be re-elected a director of the company.—Proposed by Mr. Hide, seconded by Mr. H. Hanbury.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors of the company.—Proposed by Mr. G. S. Neill, seconded by Mr. G. A. Johnson.

the chairman, seconded by Mr. A. J. H. Carill.

That Mr. A. W. Burkhill be re-elected a director of the company.—Proposed by Mr. H. Hanbury.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors of the company.—Proposed by Mr. G. A. Johnson.

Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 8)

BANK NOTES

ISSUED BY THE

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai

In accordance with instructions received from the CENTRAL BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION OF THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, all bank notes either in Dollars or Taels issued by the SHANGHAI BRANCH of the above Bank must be presented for payment to the undersigned on or before the 15th April, 1919. After this date they will be considered null and void. Notes issued by other Branches must be presented to the respective branch.

Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Liquidator.
By his Attorney,
A. D. BRENT. 21653

NOTICE

Shanghai Sanitary and Electric Company

454 KIANGSE ROAD

21654

EDEN HOSPITAL